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*He Knew Champlain*

**S. H. BURNHAM**

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SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

# THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

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A COMPILATION OF FACT AND TRADITION  
COVERING LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAM-  
PLAIN, THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS,  
AND OTHER SECTIONS REACHED  
BY THE RAIL AND STEAMER  
LINES OF THE DELAWARE  
AND HUDSON COMPANY

BY  
WARWICK STEVENS CARPENTER

•

*GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT*  
THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY  
ALBANY

*Copyright, 1914*

*by*

**A. A. HEARD**

*To the Members of*  
**THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL  
ASSOCIATION *and*  
THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN ASSOCIATION**

To whose efforts are so largely due the cherishing  
of old landmarks and the recording of history and  
tradition in the territory here covered

**THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED**

Great islands appeared, leagues in extent: Isle à la Motte, Long Island, Grande Isle. Channels where ships might float and broad reaches of expanding water stretched before them, and Champlain entered the lake which preserves his name to posterity. . . . Their goal was the rocky promontory where Fort Ticonderoga was long afterward built. Thence, they would pass the outlet of Lake George, and launch their canoes again on that Como of the wilderness, whose waters, limpid as a fountain-head, stretched far southward between their flanking mountains. Landing at the future site of Fort William Henry, they would carry their canoes through the forest to the River Hudson, and, descending it, attack, perhaps, some outlying town of the Mohawks. In the next century this chain of lakes and rivers became the grand highway of savage and civilized war, a bloody debatable ground linked to memories of momentous conflicts.

—*Francis Parkman.*

## FOREWORD

THIS volume is the direct outgrowth of the "Literary and Historic Note Book," covering the same territory, written for the Passenger Department of the Delaware and Hudson Company by Mr. Henry P. Phelps, and published in 1907. It appeared as a booklet of eighty pages, and at once met with an appreciation which has in no degree abated during the seven years of its circulation. Since that date the interest which had already developed in the historic country reached by the Delaware and Hudson lines has been tremendously augmented, a fact well evidenced by the attention that historical societies and other organizations are giving to the subject. Among the latter may be mentioned the Glens Falls Insurance Company, which for many years has commissioned some of the leading American artists to make paintings of the more striking events. These pictures have been reproduced in original colors and widely distributed. The Champlain Tercentenary Celebration brought popular attention to a clearer focus, and it has been further sustained by the subsequent completion and dedication of the memorials at Crown Point and at Plattsburg, and by the restoration and preservation of the two old forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. This interest resulted in continued requests for the "Literary and Historic Note Book," which was out of print, and indicated the need for this larger and more complete and permanent volume.

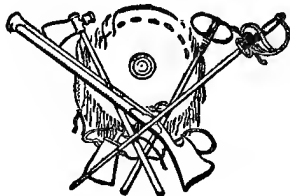
Even briefly to describe every event of romantic or historic moment in this territory would have required many times the space here available. Much has been necessarily eliminated, but an attempt has been made to include every really important incident and those minor ones which are of particular interest to that large class of visitors who wish to know the history of their Summer Paradise. The style of the text, that of separate paragraphs for each event, after the manner of Lossing's well-known "Cyclopædia of United States History," was determined by the need of such vaca-

tionists for much data that could not well be put into connected form in a small volume. A synoptical narrative introduction, covering the great campaigns for the control of the Champlain Valley, together with the Chronology which follows, are designed as a background against which each paragraph may be thrown into relief to show its proper relation to the times and to other events.

In the preparation of the "Summer Paradise in History" part of the text in the "Literary and Historic Note Book" has been used, though largely revised to meet the requirements of the present volume. While no original research has been made, many authorities have been consulted, and material drawn from them. A list of these appears in the bibliography, and acknowledgment of indebtedness to them is hereby made.

W. S. C.

*January 1, 1914*



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Cover Design from Detail of Champlain Memorial at  
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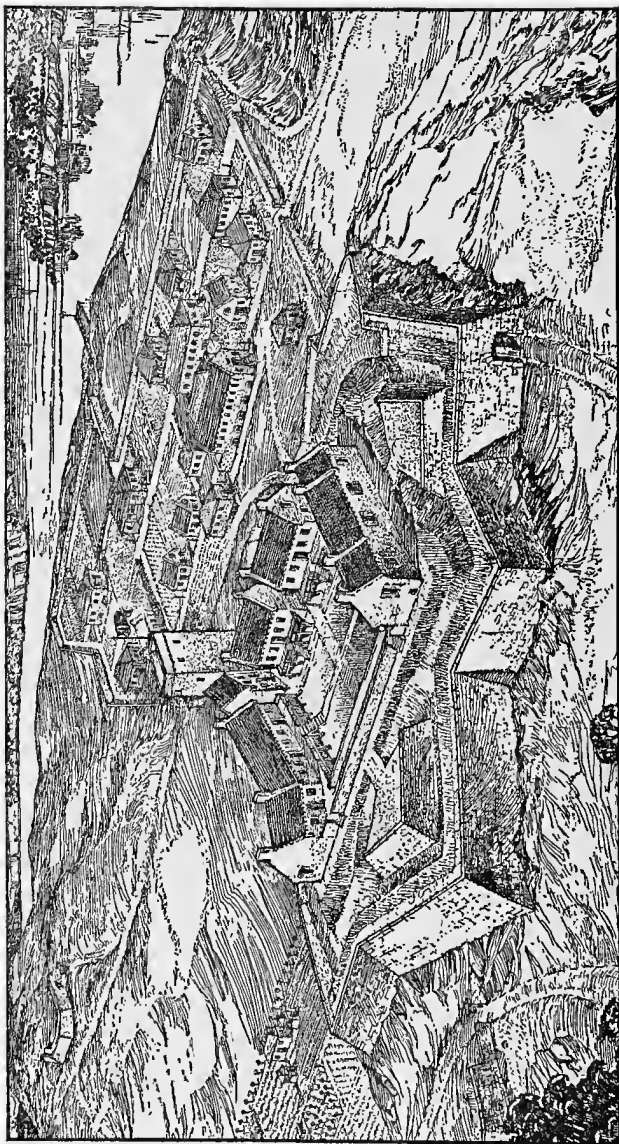
## CHRONOLOGY

- 1609—July 4th. Samuel de Champlain discovered Lake Champlain.  
—July 30th. Champlain's battle with the Iroquois near Fort Ticonderoga.  
—September. Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River to near the present site of Albany, and went in a small boat to the falls at Troy.
- 1614—Dutch built Fort Nassau on Castle Island, opposite Albany.
- 1624—Dutch built Fort Orange on mainland where Albany now stands.
- 1629—Dutch West India Company established the Patroon System, under which much of the country about Albany was settled.
- 1641—Fort Richelieu built at mouth of Richelieu River.
- 1642—August. Father Jogues first white man to see Lake George.
- 1646—Father Jogues, on eve of Corpus Christi, May 30, named Lake George Lac du St. Sacrement.
- 1664—Fort Richelieu rebuilt, and Forts St. Louis, at Chambly, and St. Theresa built.  
—English obtained possession of New Netherland and changed its name to New York.
- 1665—Fort St. Anne built on Isle La Motte.
- 1666—January. 1st and unsuccessful expedition of the French under De Courcelles against Iroquois.  
—October. 2d and successful expedition of the French under De Tracy against Iroquois.  
—Arendt Van Corlear, returning through Lake Champlain with De Tracy, drowned off Split Rock, in memory of which the lake was long called Corlear's Lake.
- 1673—Dutch again gained control of New York.
- 1674—New York passed permanently into possession of England.
- 1689—King William's War began.
- 1690—February 8th. Schenectady Massacre.  
—August. Winthrop's expedition against the French proceeded to Lake Champlain and returned.  
—August. Expedition of Capt. John Schuyler against French Fort La Prairie on the St. Lawrence.

- 1691—June. Capture of Fort La Prairie by Maj. Philip Schuyler.
- 1693—January and February. Expedition of French against Mohawk towns, during which battle of Wilton was fought near Saratoga.
- 1697—Treaty of Ryswick.
- 1702—Queen Anne's War began.
- 1709—Nicholson's expedition against the French advanced as far as site of Fort Anne, building a road through the wilderness from Schuylerville to mouth of Wood Creek, along route now occupied by the Delaware and Hudson lines, and Fort Ingoldsby, Fort Miller, Fort Saratoga, Fort Schuyler and Fort Nicholson. It returned without delivering a blow after destroying forts as far south as Saratoga.
- 1713—Treaty of Utrecht.
- 1731—Fort St. Frederic built at Crown Point.
- 1744—King George's War began.
- 1745—November 17th. Saratoga Massacre.
- 1746—Fort Clinton rebuilt on site of old Fort Saratoga.
- 1747—Fort Clinton abandoned and burned.
- 1748—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1754—First Colonial Congress met in Albany to consider plans of union.
- 1755—Fort Carillon begun by the French.
- July. Old Fort Nicholson rebuilt and renamed Fort Edward.
  - August. Fort Hardy built on the site of Schuylerville by Gen. Phineas Lyman.
  - August 28th. Gen. William Johnson changed name of Lac du St. Sacrement to Lake George.
  - September 8th. Battle of Lake George.
  - Fort William Henry begun by Johnson.
- 1756—Great Britain declared war against France.
- Fort William Henry completed.
  - Fort Carillon, afterward called Ticonderoga, completed.
- 1757—March 18th. Vaudreuil advanced over the ice on Lake George and attacked Fort William Henry, burning everything outside of the walls.
- July 26th. Harbor Island Massacre.
  - August 10th. Fort William Henry taken by Montcalm and garrison massacred by Indians.
- 1758—July 5th–9th. Abercrombie's unsuccessful expedition against Ticonderoga.

- 1759—Fort George built by General Amherst near site of Fort William Henry.
- July 27th. Ticonderoga abandoned by the French in face of Amherst's advance.
  - July 31st. Fort St. Frederic destroyed by retreating French.
  - August. Amherst commenced rebuilding St. Frederic, now called Crown Point.
  - September 14th. Montcalm died at Quebec, following Wolfe's capture of the city.
  - October 13th. Captain Loring, in first naval battle on Lake Champlain, defeated a French schooner and three sloops off Valcour Island.
- 1760—September 8th. Montreal surrendered by Vaudreuil to English.
- 1763—First attempt at settlement of Wyoming Valley.
- February 10th. By treaty signed at Paris, France ceded all her possessions in North America to Great Britain.
- 1771—First hotel in Saratoga built near High Rock Spring.
- 1775—Revolutionary War began.
- May 10th. Ticonderoga captured by Ethan Allen.
  - May 12th. Crown Point captured by Seth Warner, and Fort George by Bernard Romans.
  - September 4th. General Montgomery embarked at Crown Point on expedition against Canada.
  - November 3d. Montgomery, advancing against Montreal, captured St. John on the Richelieu River.
- 1776—June 14th. American troops in Canada began to withdraw up the Richelieu River and reached Crown Point July 3d.
- October 11th. Battle of Valcour Island, between fleets of Benedict Arnold and Capt. Thomas Pringle.
- 1777—Burgoyne's Campaign.
- July 6th. Ticonderoga evacuated before Burgoyne's advance.
  - July 7th. Battle of Hubbardton.
  - July 24th. Battle of Diamond Island on Lake George.
  - July 27th. Jane McCrea murdered by Indians of Burgoyne's army.
  - September 19th. Battle of Freeman's Farm or Bemis Heights, the first important engagement about Saratoga, known also as First Battle of Saratoga.
  - October 7th. Second Battle of Saratoga.
  - October 17th. Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.
- 1778—May 30th. Cobleskill Massacre.
- July 3d. Wyoming Massacre.
  - November 11th. Cherry Valley Massacre.

- 1779—July, August and September. Sullivan's expedition against Indians and Tories of western New York.
- 1783—Gen. Philip Schuyler built first summer residence at Saratoga Springs.
- September 3d. Treaty of peace signed at Paris between England and the United States.
- 1807—September 5th. Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, arrived in Albany, after first successful trip.
- 1809—Steamer Vermont began regular service on Lake Champlain, being the second regularly and successfully operated steamboat in the world.
- 1812—June 17th. War declared against Great Britain.
- 1813—Lake Champlain Steamboat Company, known later as Champlain Transportation Company, chartered by New York Legislature, thus making the Champlain Transportation Company the oldest steamboat corporation in the world.
- June 3d. Sloops Growler and Eagle sunk by British in the Richelieu River.
- 1814—British, under Sir George Prevost, invaded the United States and advanced to the vicinity of Plattsburg by September 4th, while the British squadron, under Captain Downie, advanced up the lake to Isle La Motte.
- September 11th. Battle of Lake Champlain between Commodore MacDonough and Captain Downie, and Battle of Plattsburg on land.
- December 24th. Treaty of Ghent signed by United States and Great Britain.
- 1839—Anti-Rent Agitation began in New York State.
- 1846—Constitutional Convention in New York State adopted amendments abolishing feudal tenure, thus ending Anti-Rent Agitation.
- 1909—July 4th-10th. Tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain.
- 1912—July 5th-6th. Dedication of Champlain Memorials at Crown Point and Plattsburg.



*By Alfred C. Bosom, Architect*

**PLAN FOR THE RESTORATION OF FORT TICONDEROGA**

# INTRODUCTION

## THE GATE OF THE COUNTRY

**B**ESIDE earth's oldest waterway the oldest mountains stand. Far back in the æons of unrecorded time, beside which the longest periods of history and tradition are as fleeting moments, the great crest of the Laurentian system of rocks, the Adirondacks, thrust its bold peaks above the primordial ocean. From their culmination they extended northward and eastward to Labrador and ran out into the northwest. Long afterward another convulsion upheaved the ridges of the Appalachians, a slim spur of which, the Green Mountains, shot parallel to the Adirondacks. In the tremendous strains which accompanied this second disturbance, long faults, or rifts, appeared at the edge of the Laurentian rocks. The greatest of these rifts ran northeasterly and southwesterly to form the valley of the St. Lawrence and continued more southerly beside the base of the Adirondacks, through the Champlain Valley. There, on the eastern edge of the valley, the substrata of the ocean were lifted gently upward, while on the western edge they sunk precipitately to form the rugged cliffs which sweep in dizzying lines from Port Henry to Bluff Point. Through the valley thus created the waters of the ancient inland sea of North America were still united with the ocean. Subsequently the floor of the valley was upheaved until the salt water of the sea drained out and left a fresh water lake, but little smaller than today. It flowed sometimes north into the St. Lawrence and sometimes south into the great interior sea, or down through the Hudson Valley, according to the tilting of the land.

Then came the long age of ice, when the whole northern country was subjected to the grinding of the glaciers, which brought down vast quantities of rock and other deposits. The retreating ice left a great body of fresh water in the Champlain Valley, reaching back into Lake George and the depressions of the Adirondacks, the outlet of which was down the Hudson. As the ice receded northward the land subsided, until at last, in place of glacier and fresh water in the valley, the ocean again rolled, extending southward as far as Port Henry, followed a gradual downward tilt of the long Champlain and Hudson Valleys at the south, drowning the Hudson a hundred

miles below Manhattan and raising the northern end of the lake until the waters of the sea ran out. In the basin that remained lay Lake Champlain, its ancient valley intact, bordered by its primitive cliffs, and making natural highway from the great seaport on the south, where once it flowed, to the sister port at the north, to which its waters were now turned. Thus in the earliest paroxysms of the earth were formed the conditions which have made this great route the most fiercely contested and historic highway of the continent.

Of the dark ages of aboriginal strife we know practically nothing. It does not appear that the long lakeside from Fort William Henry to the foot of Champlain was then the permanent home of Indian tribes, but rather that they made it their highway for marauding expeditions, with frequent clashes when war parties met along the shores. Certainly this was the condition in 1609, and had been long previous, when Samuel de Champlain and his barbarian allies paddled up the lake on their memorable voyage of discovery. They had reached almost to the carry between Lake Champlain and Lake George, which wound around the chiming waters of Ticonderoga, when the first of those savage and chance encounters to be recorded in history occurred. With the help of their French supporters, the Algonquins of the north were triumphantly victorious, but in their success on the still unnamed lake, before even Henry Hudson had ascended his river, was decided one of the almost forgotten and apparently unimportant events which, it is hardly exaggeration to say, determined the whole aftercourse of history in North America. By it was incurred the deadly enmity of the powerful tribes of central New York, and by it the French occupation of the valley of the St. Lawrence and of Lake Champlain was hindered and set back. Thus, while the French were struggling to establish their infant colony in the hostile wilderness, a settlement developed at the farther end of the long valley which should ultimately gain the ascendancy.

It was realized in the beginning that the struggle must come. During Dutch rule at Fort Orange and New Amsterdam, punitive French expeditions pushed southward to the Indian villages along the Mohawk, and adventurous explorers and trappers, the first *coureurs de bois*, who have spread such glamour over the pages of American history, had penetrated into every recess of the country, and knew well what it promised. Similarly the Dutch, in the security of their friendship with the Iroquois, had acquired first-hand knowledge of the territory. But France and the Netherlands were at peace, and their far-flung outposts were still deeply occupied in securing their first precarious foothold.

The situation rapidly changed. In 1674 England permanently displaced Dutch rule and brought her great resources and restless energy to the struggling province of New York. She brought also her enmity of France and her antagonism to French ambition. In 1689, as a direct result of hostilities between the two parent countries, King William's War began on the historic highway. It was well started with the horrible Massacre of Schenectady in February, 1690. Throughout this war no decisive results were achieved, though several expeditions were launched against the rival settlements and much border warfare resulted.

The first truce was called in 1697, when the Treaty of Ryswick was signed between France and England. It was of short duration. In 1702 the two countries were again in arms on the other side of the Atlantic, in what was known there as the War of the Spanish Succession, and in America as Queen Anne's War. It was not until 1709 that an important move was made here, though raids were many. In that year occurred Nicholson's expedition, which advanced as far as Fort Anne and returned without striking a blow.

The treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, brought a lull of some thirty years, during which both colonies grew rapidly stronger. Though they were at peace, the French founded a settlement and fort at Crown Point, called Fort St. Frederic. In 1744 began the war of the Austrian Succession, which is recorded in American history as King George's War. It witnessed the Saratoga Massacre and the fall of the strong French fort at Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island. Louisburg was restored to France, however, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. Thus in America the struggle had been barren of results, except as a training for the final test to follow.

In full knowledge of the fact that this test was now imminent, the French proceeded energetically to strengthen their position during the interval of peace. Alarmed by these activities, the colonists, in the summer of 1755, though still nominally at peace, dispatched Gen. Sir William Johnson against St. Frederic, and the French began Fort Carillon, later called Ticonderoga. It was the first move in the French and Indian War, which was formally declared by England against France the following year. In 1756 Fort William Henry, which Johnson had begun in 1755, was finished, and Carillon was strengthened and practically completed. The field for the final desperate struggle was determined and the goals set.

The first advantage was secured by Montcalm, when in 1757 he captured Fort William Henry, and its garrison was massacred by his Indian allies. There followed the abortive expedition of Abercrombie in 1758, when the most perfectly appointed and powerful army

that had yet been raised in America was rolled back from the walls of Carillon. But the flood of English determination rose higher in 1759, sweeping the lilies of France from their southern ramparts and ending forever their dominion on the inland sea. The same summer Quebec fell before the forlorn attack of Wolfe, and in 1760 Montreal surrendered to the English, thus closing the reign of France in Canada.

For fifteen years peace brooded over the northern war trails. When the banners were again unfurled, in 1775, they heralded a new object. Here was no thought of territorial aggrandizement. But though the War of Independence had a far different purpose than the old struggles with the French, the same strategy remained. Of paramount importance was the control of the Gate of the Country.

Who held this historic gateway could decide the fate of the colonies and of dominion upon the American continent. With proper preparation and support it could be defended at many points. At Ticonderoga the French had built Fort Carillon in the fond hope that it would secure them against the northward advance of the British. But they had been forced to retire by the generalship of Amherst. A few miles to the north the British had expended \$10,000,000 upon extensive works on the site of old Fort St. Frederic. The location was well chosen, and had Crown Point been fully armed and garrisoned it might have proved impregnable against any attack. Again at Saratoga was a strong strategic point for checking an advancing army. At the dedication of the Saratoga Battle Monument, in 1877, Horatio Seymour related that once, as General Scott overlooked from an elevated point the ground on which the battle was fought, "the old warrior, with a kindling eye, stretched out his arm, and said: 'Remember, this has been the great strategic point in all the wars waged for the control of this continent!'"

In 1775 Ethan Allen and Seth Warner seized Ticonderoga and Crown Point, possessing without bloodshed the Gate of the Country, which was held the following year by Benedict Arnold and his little flotilla against the first southward advance of the British. But a year later Crown Point was evacuated by the colonists, and when Burgoyne placed his guns upon Mt. Defiance, St. Clair retreated from Ticonderoga. A single determined stand remained to the Patriot Army. With Burgoyne defeated at Saratoga, unable to go forward or retreat, and with no help in sight, his advance down the historic highway ended in failure and cast its influence over the whole subsequent trend of world history.

Another similar campaign, following the same old strategy, was launched in 1814, but MacDonough, with his hastily assembled and

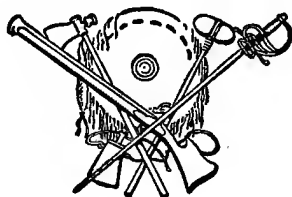


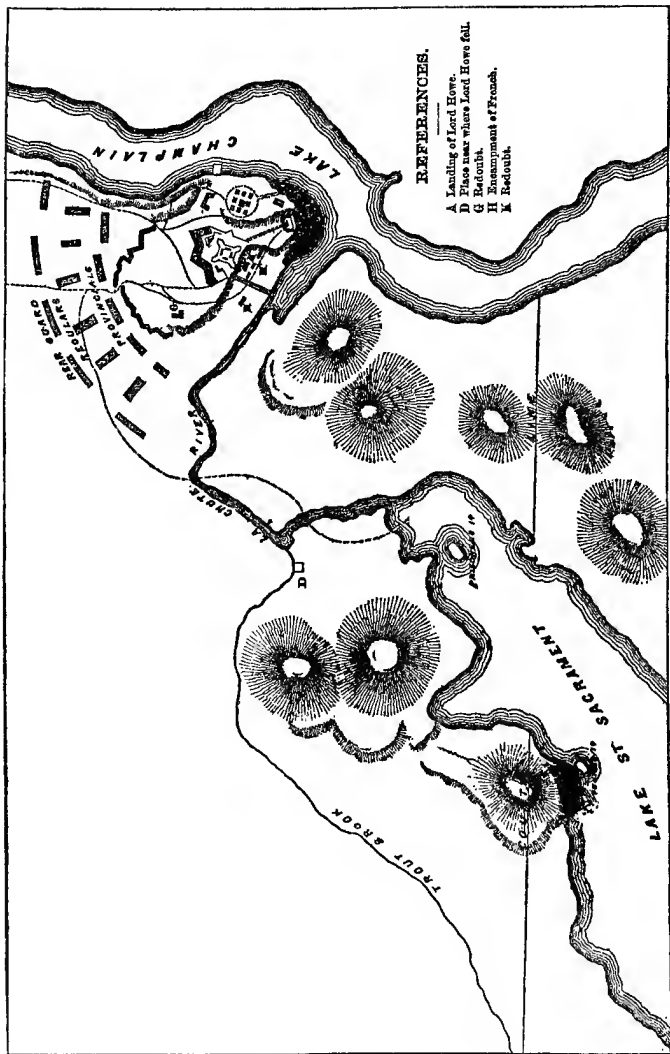
RUINS OF FORT TICONDEROGA, AS PARTIALLY RESTORED



nondescript fleet manned by quickly trained levies from the land forces, "soldiers and sailors too," nipped the plans of the British in the bud and turned back the last armed expedition at the very threshold of the door.

Today, the gate which has swung both ways to the conquering armies of two peoples and three nations stands wide and unguarded while through it, forgetful of the perils of ambushade and war, the citizens of all three nations pass unhindered. The war routes are still used, but not for war or the passage of armed fleets. Over them and along the bluff, archaic cliffs of the oldest valley, from the metropolis of one great country to the metropolis of the other upon glistening bands of steel, or the unchanged expanse of the lakes, ply great steam shuttles, weaving stronger, as in a loom, the bonds of continued peace and prosperity.





PLAN OF THE ENGAGEMENT IN ABERCROMBIE'S EXPEDITION

(From Butler)

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

**A**BERCROMBIE'S EXPEDITION was commanded by Maj.-Gen. James Abercrombie, who, with a combined army of English and Colonial troops, marched against Ticonderoga in July, 1758. His advance from the present site of Fort William Henry Hotel down through the long vista of mountains, islands and blue lake was as inspiring and spectacular as his retreat was pathetic. "Here," says Parkman, "on the ground where Johnson had beaten Dieskau (see Battle of Lake George), where Montcalm had planted his batteries, and Monro vainly defended the wooden ramparts of Fort William Henry (q. v.), were now assembled more than fifteen thousand men; and the shores, the foot of the mountains, and the broken plains between them were studded thick with tents. Of regulars there were six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven—officers and soldiers—and of provincials, nine thousand and thirty-four. To the New England levies, or at least to their chaplains, the expedition seemed a crusade against the abomination of Babylon; and they discoursed in their sermons of Moses sending forth Joshua against Amalek. Abercrombie, raised to his place by political influence, was little but the nominal commander. 'A heavy man,' said Wolfe in a letter to his father; 'an aged gentleman, infirm in body and mind,' wrote William Parkman, a boy of seventeen, who carried a musket in a Massachusetts regiment, and kept in his knapsack a dingy little notebook in which he jotted down what passed each day. The age of the aged gentleman was fifty-two. On the evening of the fourth of July, baggage, stores and ammunition were all on board the boats, and the whole army embarked on the morning of the fifth." It is this embarkation which F. C. Yohn has painted, as shown in the illustration facing page 17. "The arrangements were perfect. Each corps marched without confusion to its appointed station on the beach, and the sun was scarcely above the ridge of French Mountain when all were afloat. A spectator watching them from the shore says that when the fleet was three miles on its way, the surface of the lake at that distance was completely hidden from sight. There were nine hundred bateaux, a hundred and thirty-five whaleboats, and a large number of heavy flatboats carrying the artillery. The whole advanced in three divisions—the regulars in the center and the provincials on the flanks. Each corps had its flags and its music. The day was fair,

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

and men and officers were in the highest spirits. Before ten o'clock they began to enter the Narrows; and the boats of the three divisions extended themselves into long files as the mountains closed on either hand upon the contracted lake. From front to rear the line was six miles long. The spectacle was superb—the brightness of the summer day; the romantic beauty of the scenery; the sheen and sparkle of those crystal waters; the countless islets, tufted with pine, birch, and fir; the bordering mountains, with their green summits and sunny crags; the flash of oars and glitter of weapons; the banners, the varied uniforms, and the notes of bugle, trumpet, bagpipe, and drum, answered and prolonged by a hundred woodland echoes. 'I never beheld so delightful a prospect,' wrote a wounded officer at Albany a fortnight after."

They landed where Montcalm, with less than a fourth of their number, awaited the attack. Lord Howe (q. v.), a brigadier-general attached to the staff of Abercrombie, had a far greater grasp upon the situation than Abercrombie himself. Previous to the expedition, attired in the simple uniform of the rangers, he had reconnoitered the vicinity of Ticonderoga with Lieut. John Stark and others, and it is a tradition in the Stark family that he had even stood with Stark upon the top of Mt. Defiance and had remarked to him that a small battery upon that eminence would turn the trick nicely. Chief adviser of Abercrombie, he was thus in position to materially influence the plan of attack. As the English advanced in three parallel columns from the foot of Lake George, firing was heard in the woods to one side, and Howe rushed up to learn its cause. It came from an outpost of French, one of whom shot him as he broke through the bushes. His loss was irreparable, and thenceforth the attack proceeded in utter defiance of reason.

Montcalm's men were almost entirely regular troops, and they were posted on high ground at the neck of the peninsula on which the fort stands. They were sheltered behind a breastwork of trunks of trees, protected in front by a vast and tangled abattis. Abercrombie had a powerful artillery train, but, hearing that his enemy would soon be reinforced, he did not wait to bring it into action, and ordered an attack with musketry alone. The battle raged from one o'clock till evening of July 8. The English displayed desperate courage, but could not force the breastworks and abattis, which, in themselves almost impregnable, were defended with the utmost gallantry. At night the assailants withdrew in disorder, with the loss of two thousand men. Though the English were defeated,

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

it was the last important success of the French arms on the continent of North America.

On the morning after his victory Montcalm planted on the field a great cross inscribed with these lines, composed by himself:

*"Quid dux? quid miles? quid strata gentia ligna?  
En Signum! en victor! Deus hic, deus ipse triumphat."*

"Soldiers and chief, and ramparts' strength are naught;  
Behold the Conquering Cross! 'Tis God the triumph wrought!"

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS comprise that vast system of rugged wilderness extending northward from the neighborhood of Saratoga nearly to the St. Lawrence River and westward from Lake George and Lake Champlain, occupying almost the entire northeastern corner of New York. They form part of the great Laurentian system of rocks, which constitutes the oldest known portion of the earth's crust to be thrust above the primeval sea. They were probably at no time the permanent abode of any of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. By the Iroquois they were called the Couch-sa-ra-ge, or Dismal Wilderness, and were a favorite hunting ground of that nation. Their present name is the derisive term which the Iroquois applied to their enemies, the Algonquins, "Tree Eaters," when they were forced to subsist upon bark and roots.

ADIRONDACK WRITERS. The late Rev. W. H. H. Murray, better known as Adirondack Murray, has been, perhaps, one of the widest read writers on this subject. He published "Camp Life in the Adirondacks" in 1868 and "Adirondack Tales" in 1877, both volumes attracting much attention and some criticism. Before this, however, Alfred B. Street had published "Woods and Waters, or Summer in the Saranacs" (1865), and several years later "The Indian Pass," describing explorations in Essex county, and "Lake and Mountain, or Autumn in the Adirondacks." Mr. Street also contributed sixteen poems to accompany John A. Howe's "Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks," and many of his collected poems are tinged with the same local color.

Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester in 1877 published "Historical Sketches of Northern New York and the Adirondack Wilderness," a work which contains much interesting matter.

Philander Deming, a graceful and effective writer of fiction, has a volume of "Adirondack Stories," published in 1886, and scattered through the magazines are scores of sketches of Adirondack life and scenery. In fact there is probably no section of the country that

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has inspired more prose and verse with forest, lake or mountain setting than the Adirondacks, though much of it is not definitely localized there.

**AIKEN'S VOLUNTEERS** were composed of seventeen young men, who, though too young to be liable for military duty, fought at the battle of Plattsburg (q. v.). A resolution of Congress, passed in May, 1826, twelve years after the battle, authorized the delivery to each of "one rifle promised to them by General Macomb, while commanding the Champlain Department, for their services as a volunteer corps, during the siege of Plattsburg in September, 1814."

**À LA POCAHONTAS.** The green in the center of the village of Sandy Hill, now Hudson Falls, is said to have been, during the French and Indian War, the scene of an incident not unlike that which befell Captain Smith in Virginia. A young man named Quackenboss, of Albany, on the very eve of his marriage, was impressed into the public service as a wagoner to carry provision to Fort William Henry, at Lake George. After passing Fort Edward he and his escort of sixteen men, under Lieutenant McGinnis of New Hampshire, were surprised by Indians under Marin, disarmed, bound, seated in a row, and deliberately tomahawked, one by one, all but the wagoner, who seemed to have found favor with one of the squaws during a brief interval preceding the execution. She arrested his slayer's arm, pleading, "He's no fighter; he's my dog!" Loaded down with plunder like a packhorse, he was then marched towards Canada; at the first Indian encampment on Lake Champlain being compelled to run the gauntlet, by which he was nearly killed. But his Indian angel bound up his wounds, and nursed him to recovery. Subsequently he was ransomed by the governor of Canada, and after several years returned to Albany, married his original sweetheart, and lived to the good old age of eighty-three.

**ALBANY** is the capital of the State of New York, and seat of the operating offices of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

"O Albany, O Albany,  
Sweet is the tender melody  
Of thy old Latin name to me."

—*Monahan.*

It was first visited by French fur traders, who, following the discovery of the mouth of the Hudson River by Verrazano, in 1524, made expeditions to the head of navigation for the purpose of

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bartering with the Indians. About 1540 they began the construction of a fortified trading post on Castle Island, which then stood on the east side of the river near Rensselaer, though it has since become a part of the mainland. The post was seriously injured by a freshet, however, and abandoned. Henry Hudson arrived in his little ship, the "Half-Moon," in 1609, and he was followed in 1615 by a party of Dutch traders, who rebuilt the old stone "castle" of the French, on Castle Island, and named it Fort Nassau. It was well located to secure the traffic of the Iroquois. The falls of the Mohawk, near its mouth at Cohoes, made that river impassable for the canoes of the Indians, and accordingly a carry from the Mohawk at Schenectady ran overland to the Hudson at Albany. Thus Albany in the earliest times was the junction of the great routes of travel to the north and west, as it is today. Fort Nassau was damaged by high water in 1618 and was not restored.

In 1624 the Dutch West India Company, which had been incorporated in 1621 for the special purpose of trading in America, sent out thirty families, who built Fort Orange on the mainland where Albany now stands. Its site is now marked by a bronze tablet in Steamboat Square, just east of the bend in Broadway, upon which the following inscription appears:

"Upon this spot, washed by the tide, stood the North East bastion of Fort Orange, erected about 1623. Here the powerful Iroquois met the deputies of this and other colonies in conference to establish treaties. Here the first courts were held. Here in 1643, under the direction of Dominie Johannes Megapolensis, a learned and estimable minister, the earliest church was erected North West of the fort, and to the South of it stood the dominic's house."

Finding the sending of settlers too expensive, the Dutch West India Company in 1629 adopted the method of granting manorial rights, known as the Patroon System (q. v.). Kiliaen Van Rensselaer secured the first concession, purchased from the Mohawks a long tract upon the Hudson, including the present site of Albany, and began its colonization in 1630, naming it Rensselaerwyck. In 1652 Pieter Stuyvesant named the district immediately surrounding Fort Orange "Dorpe Beverswyck" (Beaver District Village). In 1664, upon the transfer of New Netherlands to the English, the name was changed to Albany. Nine years later, when the Dutch again obtained possession of the province, it was rechristened Willemstadt, but the following year, 1674, it passed back to the English and was again called Albany.

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Albany was chartered as a city by Governor Dongan in 1686, the first mayor being Peter Schuyler. (See Schuyler Family.) During the French and Indian War the city was a military storehouse and place of refuge, made secure by a fort and a stockade. The stockade took up a large section, reaching from the head of State Street, below the present Capitol, where about 1676 Fort Frederic (q. v.) was built, to the bank of the river, and from the site of the Union Depot as far south as a point near the present junction of South Pearl and Beaver Streets. Thus this old line of defence, which was completed in the spring of 1660, included nearly all the present business section of Albany. At no time, however, was it captured or even assaulted. Here, in 1754, was held the first General Continental Congress, commissioners of seven colonies meeting to consider a plan of permanent union. In 1797 Albany was made the capital of the State, and as such a political center of activity and importance.

The celebration in 1886 of the bi-centennial of the city's incorporation brought into prominence many events of historical interest, and also resulted in the erection of a number of bronze tablets at the more important points, on which much historical information is concisely and vividly recorded. A tablet in front of the Van Benthuyzen Building on Broadway marks the site of the Southeast Gate in the old stockade. Here also stood the second City Hall, "in which the Congress of 1754 met and prepared a Union of the several Colonies for mutual defense and security. . . . On this ground was the house where lived Pieter Schuyler, the first and for eight successive years mayor of this city." A tablet on North Pearl Street, opposite the Delaware and Hudson Building, marks the Northwest Gate, and also the spot where Governor DeWitt Clinton, father of the Erie Canal, died on February 11, 1828. On the northwest corner of the Union Passenger Station a tablet commemorates the Northeast Gate. It bears the following inscription:

"A little to the East of this spot stood the North East Gate of the city. Here it was that Symon Schermerhorn at five o'clock in the morning, 'Die Sabbithi,' February 9, 1690, after a hard ride by the way of Niskayuna in the intense cold and deep snow, shot in the thigh and his horse wounded, arrived with just enough strength to awaken the guard and alarm the people of Albany with the news 'Yt ye French and Indians have murdered ye people of Skinnechtady!' Symon's son and negroes were killed on that fatal night. Symon died in New York, 1696. To the north was the road to the Canadas. Through this gate passed many of the troops at various times rendezvoused at Albany. The remains of Lord Howe were brought back this way, and Burgoyne returned a prisoner."

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After the lapse of more than two hundred and fifty years since the building of the Northeast Gate, "the road to the Canadas" still leaves from this point. The log palisade is gone, and the wooden gate has crumbled to dust. In its place stands an impressive structure of steel and stone, the Northeast Gate as of old, through which pass now in a single summer more vacationists bound for the historic country to the north than the number of all the armies that fought for its possession.

On the southeast corner of State Street and South Pearl Street a tablet commemorates the site of the oldest building in Albany. Here Gen. Philip Schuyler was born, and also Elizabeth Schuyler, who became the wife of Alexander Hamilton. "Adjoining on the west was the famous Lewis Tavern. South Pearl Street was formerly Washington Street, and was but twelve feet wide, having a gate at this place. This house was called the Staats House, and was more elaborately furnished than other houses of the time, being wainscoted and ornamented with tiles and carvings. It was the house of Mayor John Schuyler." Many other tablets are scattered in different parts of the city, testifying to the important position which Albany has always held in the affairs of the Colonies and of the nation.

ALGONQUINS were a group of Indian tribes living north of the St. Lawrence river when Champlain first entered its mouth. They were closely related to the Hurons and other tribes extending far into the northwest, and to the Mohicans, Pequots, Narragansetts, and other New England tribes, and to still others occupying a part of southeastern New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They had long been at deadly war with the Iroquois (q. v.), of central New York, who were distinguished from the Algonquins and related tribes by a radical difference of language. Thus they allied themselves readily with the French in their campaigns against the English, as the Iroquois fought with the English against the French. Remnants of the Algonquin tribes are still to be found, mostly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

ALLEN, ETHAN, was one of the most picturesque heroes of the days of '76. "In 1766 he went to the then almost unsettled domain between the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain, where he was a bold leader of the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants in their bitter controversy with the authorities of New York. During the controversy several pamphlets were written by Allen, in his

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peculiar style, which forcibly illustrated the injustice of the action of the New York authorities. The latter declared Allen an outlaw, and offered a reward of one hundred and fifty pounds for his arrest. He defied his enemies, and persisted in his course. Early in May, 1775, he led a few men and took the fortress of Ticonderoga by surprise. His followers were called 'Green Mountain Boys.' His success as a partisan caused him to be sent twice into Canada during the latter half of 1775 to win the people over to the republican cause. In the last of these expeditions he attempted, with Colonel Brown, to capture Montreal (Sept. 25, 1775), but was made a prisoner himself and sent to England in irons, whence, after a confinement of some weeks, he was sent to Halifax. Five months later he was removed to New York. On the 6th of May, 1778, he was exchanged, after a captivity of about two years, for Colonel Campbell, and returned home, where he was received with joy and honors. He was invested with the chief command of the State militia. Congress immediately gave him the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army. When, in the course of the war, Vermont assumed and maintained an independent position, a fruitless attempt was made by Beverly Robinson to bribe Allen to lend his support to a union of that province with Canada. He was supposed to be disaffected towards the revolted colonies, and he fostered that impression in order to secure the neutrality of the British towards his Mountain State until the close of the war. As a member of the legislature of Vermont, and as a delegate in Congress, he secured the great object of his efforts—namely, the ultimate recognition of Vermont as an independent State. He removed to Bennington before the close of the war, thence to Arlington, and finally died in Burlington." (*Lossing's "Cyclopaedia of U. S. History."*) His most memorable utterance, upon demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga (q. v.), "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," has been otherwise reported, as "In the name of the Continental Congress, and by—I'll have it." A more likely version is "Surrender, you — old rat," quoted by one of his followers.

ANTI-RENTISM grew out of an attempt to enforce certain provisions of the old Patroon (q.v.) System—Albany, Rensselaer and Delaware, among other counties, being greatly excited for a number of years following the death of the last of the patroons in 1839. Bands of men disguised as Indians tarred and feathered, and, in several instances, murdered officers of the law, and two men were

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sentenced to death and twenty more to State prison, only to be pardoned by Governor Young, who was elected on the anti-rent issue. The matter was finally settled by the Constitutional Convention of 1846, which adopted amendments definitely abolishing all feudal tenures, and forbidding leases of agricultural lands for a period of more than twelve years. A number of Cooper's novels, "Satanstoe," "The Chain-Bearer," "The Redskins," are concerned with the anti-rent issue.

**ARMORER'S ERRAND.** Among the messengers sent out by Ethan Allen to collect forces for his attack on Ticonderoga was Maj. Gershom Beach, a blacksmith, who went on foot to Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury, Whiting and Shoreham, making a circuit of sixty miles in twenty-four hours. This is one of the remarkable episodes of the American Revolution, and one that has never received the recognition that it deserves. The ride of Paul Revere was a holiday excursion compared with the journey of Gershom Beach. Every step had to be taken on foot "through a country practically without roads, an expanse of forest broken only at long intervals by a little clearing. The messenger must climb steep hills, thread his way through the valleys, avoid swamps, and cross unbridged streams. As night fell, still he must hold to a course not easily followed by daylight, and pause to arouse each family from sleep." (*Crockett.*) Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, the Vermont poet, has written of the journey of Beach in a poem entitled "The Armorer's Errand":

"Blacksmith and armorer stout was he,  
First in the fight and first in the breach,  
And first in the work where a man should be."

. . . . .

"He threaded the valleys, he climbed the hills,  
He forded the rivers, he leaped the rills.  
While still to his call, like minute men,  
Booted and spurred, from mount and glen,  
The settlers rallied. But on he went,  
Like an arrow shot from a bow, unspent,  
Down the long vale of the Otter to where  
The might of the waterfall thundered in air;  
Then across to the lake, six leagues and more,  
Where Hand's Cove lay in the bending shore.  
The goal was reached. He dropped to the ground.  
In a deep ravine, without word or sound;  
And sleep, the restorer, bade him rest,  
Like a weary child, on the earth's brown breast."

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ARNOLD, BENEDICT, whose name is written in the history of America with letters of infamy, might well have been remembered as one of the nation's greatest patriots and benefactors. It seems evident, however, that the honorable part of his career in the Revolution is traceable more to personal bravery, to ambition, and to spontaneous reaction to the conditions in which he found himself, than to deep-rooted attachment to the cause of independence. His services to the country, nevertheless, were no less valuable on this account. He claimed to have conceived the idea of capturing Ticonderoga, and was commissioned a colonel by the Massachusetts Committee of Safety for the accomplishment of this object. Finding Ethan Allen and others already embarked upon a similar mission, he deferred to Allen and joined the expedition as a volunteer. Later he commanded an expedition against Quebec, which marched northward through the entire extent of the Maine wilderness, after which he went up Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, where he was placed in command of a fleet on the lake. His engagement with the British under Carleton (see Battle of Valcour) was the first naval conflict with the mother country. He was largely responsible for the defeat of Burgoyne in the battle of Saratoga (q. v.), where he was severely wounded. After a reprimand by Washington, ordered by the Continental Congress because of fraudulent transactions while he was military governor of Philadelphia, he plotted to betray the country, his plans being all but consummated at West Point in September, 1780.

AUSABLE RIVER rises in Indian Pass but a short distance from the source of the Hudson, and takes its tumultuous course northward and eastward, passing near its mouth through a tremendous rocky chasm which has become world-famous as one of the natural wonders of this continent. It takes its name from its sandy bed near its mouth the French word for sand being *sable*.

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BAKER, CAPT. REMEMBER, one of the most prominent and daring leaders of the Green Mountain Boys, was killed by Indians near the mouth of the Lacolle River, a tributary of the Richelieu, while on scout service in connection with Montgomery's Expedition (q. v.) to Canada in August, 1775. He is said to have been the first American killed on Canadian soil during the Revolutionary War. A tablet to his memory has been erected on Isle La Motte. (See Commemorative Boulder on Isle La Motte.)

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**BAKER'S FALLS** is the local name for the falls on the Hudson River at Hudson Falls, so named from Albert Baker, the first settler, who built a sawmill there in 1768. The fall from the crest of Richard's Dam to the foot of Baker's Falls is about eighty-five feet, making the water-power at Hudson Falls second only to Niagara Falls in the State of New York.

**BALLSTON SPA**, although less widely known than Saratoga Springs, is really, of the two, the original resort. Hither (although some authorities claim it was the High Rock spring) in 1767 was brought by his Indian friends Sir William Johnson, when very ill, and here he quickly recovered his health, and returned to his home and Indian mistress in Johnstown. Ballston suffered a "northern invasion" in the fall of 1780, when Captain Munroe, formerly a trader in Schenectady, headed a detachment of Major Carleton's band of Tories and Mohawk Indians, devastating, plundering, and taking prisoners. (See Carleton's Raid.)

**BATTLE OF DIAMOND ISLAND.** Following the capture of Ticonderoga by Burgoyne, in 1777 (see Burgoyne's Campaign), large quantities of supplies were placed on Diamond Island in Lake George, under guard of two companies of the British. Here they were attacked by Colonels Brown and Warner of the American army on July 24th, but without success. Brown and Warner thereupon retired to the east side of the lake, burned their boats and retreated through the woods to Paulet, Vermont.

**BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.** Upon the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga by the American troops in July, 1777 (see Burgoyne's Campaign), a portion of the American army, acting as a rear guard to St. Clair's retreating forces, took up a position at Hubbardton, where they were attacked by the British on the morning of the 8th. The British were held in check for some time, but receiving a reinforcement of Hessian troops under Baron Riedesel, the Americans were obliged to give way. It is here that tradition credits Col. Seth Warner, who was in command, with shouting to his men, "Take to the woods, boys, and meet me at Manchester." They vanished from the sight of the astonished British and Hessians like mist before the morning sun.

**BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.** One of the most important naval engagements of the War of 1812 was fought off the town of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814, between a British fleet under

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Capt. George Downie and an American squadron under Commodore Thomas MacDonough. In August a British army of about 12,000 under Sir George Prevost advanced along the western shore of the lake to Plattsburg, which was held by General Macomb with about 1500 men, the object being to penetrate to the Hudson as Burgoyne had attempted to do in 1777. To effect this movement it was necessary to dispose of the American fleet, consisting of fourteen vessels of all classes, carrying 86 guns and 850 men.

Anticipating the arrival of the British, MacDonough had extended his fleet across the entrance of Cumberland Bay, from Crab Island on the south to near Cumberland Head on the north. They were all at anchor, this being the one naval battle of consequence in which the vessels of either side remained at anchor during the entire engagement. MacDonough, however, had taken the precaution to drop auxiliary anchors astern of each ship, with cables running to their bows, by which they could be readily swung around. It was this brilliant maneuver which decided the action. When the British appeared around Cumberland Head, MacDonough assembled the crew of his flagship on the quarter-deck, where he knelt and commended his men, his cause and himself to the Leader of Hosts. The British fleet consisted of sixteen vessels, carrying 95 guns and 937 men. Fire was opened by the Americans, but not returned until the British flagship, the "Confiance," had reached a position opposite the head of the American column. Both fleets were then anchored in long lines, parallel to each other. The first broadside of the "Confiance" killed or wounded forty men on the "Saratoga," MacDonough's flagship—nearly one-fifth of her force. The engagement at once became general. On the "Saratoga" a hencoop was shot away and a rooster, released, flew into the rigging, where he remained flapping his wings and crowing until the action ceased. Within an hour the starboard battery of the "Saratoga" was disabled, whereupon the cable to her auxiliary anchor was manned and the ship swung around until her port battery was brought to bear upon the "Confiance." The remainder of the fleet executed the same maneuver and raked the British vessels with galling effect. Captain Downie of the "Confiance" was killed, and all of the ships in the British squadron were so badly shot to pieces that they were in a sinking condition. After two and a half hours of this desperate fighting the British flag was struck. The Americans, however, were in no condition to press their victory further. Not a mast in either fleet was fit to carry sail. The British finally managed to limp off, while the Americans remained at anchor.

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Immediately upon the cessation of the battle, the land attack of the British, which had begun with the appearance of the fleet around Cumberland Head, was abandoned. (See Plattsburg.) Thus ended the second attempt of the British arms to control the Champlain Valley.

The soldiers and sailors of both fleets who were killed in the fight were later buried on Crab Island (q. v.), where a monument has been erected to their memory. In the Plattsburg cemetery, across the bay, Captain Downie and the British and American officers who fell with him were interred, where, after the lapse of a hundred years, lie friend and foe alike, a flag with the emblem of the Grand Army of the Republic marking the graves of each.

The British loss was about two hundred, including prisoners; the killed and wounded Americans numbering one hundred and twelve. The British lost all but twenty of the ninety-five guns they brought into action. During most of the fight MacDonough pointed a favorite gun, and was twice knocked senseless. For his services he was made captain, received a gold medal from Congress, and was presented by the legislature of Vermont with an estate on Cumberland Head, overlooking the scene of the engagement. At the time of the action his official rank was that of master commandant, though he was then popularly called commodore. It was not until later that he was regularly commissioned a commodore in the navy.

The last eye-witness of the Battle of Lake Champlain was probably Benajah Phelps, who died in Colorado Springs, November 25, 1903, at the age of one hundred and three. His story of the engagement, as related to J. E. Tuttle, was printed in the *Outlook* for November 2, 1901.

BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE was fought September 8, 1755, in three distinct engagements. Baron Dieskau, in command of six hundred Indians, as many Canadians, and two hundred French regulars, ascended Lake Champlain intending to attack Fort Lyman, afterwards Fort Edward (q. v.), but for some reason turned towards Lake George, where Gen. Sir William Johnson's army of colonists on an expedition for the capture of Crown Point were encamped. In the vicinity of the present Williams Monument (q. v.), the French surprised and engaged 1,000 New England militia, under Colonel Williams, and their allies, two hundred Mohawks. Colonel Williams was killed and his men put to flight. As they retreated towards the lake three hundred were sent out to succor them, and the fighting

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was resumed near the English camp; General Johnson being in command till wounded, when Gen. Phineas Lyman succeeded him. The savage allies of the French were inclined to skulk, the Canadians were frightened, and Dieskau's regulars had to bear the brunt of the battle. Nearly all of them were killed, and Dieskau was wounded and taken prisoner. The same day at sunset a party of French, who had halted at Bloody Pond, were surprised and routed by a detachment from Fort Lyman with such results as gave this bit of water its sanguinary name. In all, the casualties of the day were, of the French, nearly four hundred; of the English, two hundred and sixty-two. For this victory General Johnson received the thanks of Parliament, and was voted five thousand pounds and created a baronet, but General Lyman was not mentioned in the report, and received no honors.

The battle monument, erected in 1903, stands in the State reservation of thirty-five acres, at the head of the lake.

**BATTLE OF LACOLLE** was an indecisive engagement between the Americans and British, fought at Lacolle, north of Plattsburg, March 30, 1814. It was one of the preliminaries in the defence of the Champlain Valley against the southward advance of the British. (See Plattsburg and Battle of Lake Champlain.)

**BATTLE OF SARATOGA.** Two important battles of the Revolution are known by this name, because fought on nearly the same ground and by practically the same forces; the one September 19, the other October 7, 1777. The first is also known as the battle of Freeman's Farm, first battle of Stillwater, and first battle of Bemis Heights; the second also as that of Bemis Heights and of Stillwater. The first, in which each side lost from six hundred to one thousand, was indecisive; the second was followed ten days later by the surrender of Burgoyne and his army. (See Burgoyne's Campaign.)

At Bemis Heights, nine miles south of old Saratoga, now Schuylerville, Burgoyne encountered the entrenched Americans under Gates, and September 19th attempted to turn their left. In this, after two hours' desperate fighting, he was frustrated by Gen. Benedict Arnold, assisted by Gen. Dan Morgan, and would then, perhaps, have been disastrously defeated had Arnold been properly supported. This not being done, a quarrel arose between Gates and Arnold, and the latter asked and received permission to return to Philadelphia. He finally yielded, however, to the wishes of many



BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN  
(From an Old Print)



**GRAVE OF CAPTAIN DOWNIE AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO  
FELL IN BATTLES OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND PLATTSBURG**



**MONUMENT ON CRAB ISLAND TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO FELL IN  
BATTLES OF PLATTSBURG AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN**

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officers, who knowing a decisive battle was imminent, and having no confidence in Gates, begged him to remain. At the decisive moment, on October 7th, he rushed upon the field without orders, and together with Gen. Dan Morgan (q. v.) and Gen. Enoch Poor (q. v.), in a series of magnificent charges, broke through the enemy's lines, putting them to flight and winning the victory. Just at the close of the battle Arnold was severely wounded and was taken on a litter to Albany, where he remained disabled till the following spring.

During the night Burgoyne retreated and took up a strong position about twelve miles from Saratoga Springs (at Schuylerville), where, entirely surrounded, his supplies cut off, with no hope of relief, which he had expected from the south and west, and the American army every day growing stronger, he surrendered to General Gates on October 17th. The victory roused the wildest enthusiasm throughout the country, and was the determining event that led France to her alliance with the United States. (See Saratoga Battle Monument.)

"We are told that, during more than twenty centuries of war and bloodshed, only fifteen battles have been decisive of lasting results. The contest of Saratoga is one of these. From the battle of Marathon to the field of Waterloo, a period of more than 2,000 years, there was no martial event which had greater influence than that which took place on the battlefield of Saratoga."—*Horatio Seymour*.

BATTLE ON SNOWSHOES is one of the inexact designations which has often been applied to the engagement between Rogers's rangers and the French on March 13, 1758. It was one of the brushes which the uncompromising outposts of the British army, the hackwoodsmen of the ranger corps, were continually having, which had no decisive results whatever save as a check to French raids, and which are worth recording and treasuring in memory simply because of the indomitable determination with which they were carried through. On this particular occasion Rogers had been dispatched with one hundred and eighty men to attack a French outpost at Ticonderoga. He proceeded up Lake George to near the vicinity of the mountain which now bears his name, where he crossed over to the western side of the range and marched his men down Trout Brook. He observed every precaution in his advance and kept a portion of his men in the rear as a reserve. The French, however, had warning of his approach, and instead of encountering

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an outpost, he met first a small detachment and was immediately thereafter attacked by a force of upward of six hundred. In the pitched battle which ensued, ninety-nine of Rogers's little command were killed, or more than one-half, and many others were wounded. The details of this fight in the deep snow and bitter cold, as drawn from Rogers's own report in his private journal, afford one of the most vivid pictures of the desperate fighting of the times of which we have record.

"Rogers retreated with the remainder of his party in the best manner possible. Several men, who were wounded and fatigued, were taken by the savages who pursued his retreat. He reached Lake George in the evening, where he was joined by several wounded men. From this place an express was dispatched to Colonel Haviland for assistance to bring in the wounded. The party passed the night without fire or blankets, which were lost with their knapsacks. The night was extremely cold, and the wounded suffered much pain, but behaved in a manner consistent with their conduct in the action.

"In the morning the party proceeded up the lake, and at Hoop Island met Capt. John Stark bringing to their relief provisions, blankets and sleighs. They encamped on the island, and passed the night with good fires. On the evening of March 15th they arrived at Fort Edward."—*Caleb Stark.*

**BATTLE OF VALCOUR.** The first naval conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies was fought off the southwestern shore of Valcour Island in Lake Champlain on October 11, 1776. The American fleet under Benedict Arnold consisted of one sloop, two schooners, four galleys and eight gondolas. Preparatory to an attempt to seize Fort Ticonderoga and gain command of the lake, the British had built a fleet at St. Johns, on the Richelieu River, which was far superior, consisting of twenty-nine vessels in all. Arnold had taken up a position between Valcour Island and the mainland. The British wore around the southern end of the island in the face of a heavy wind and engaged first the "Royal Savage," Arnold's flagship, which had advanced to meet them. Finding the fire too heavy, Arnold attempted to return to the line, but his vessel grounded on Valcour Island and was abandoned. The remains of the hull are still to be seen, when the water is clear, but a short distance from the shore. The battle continued all day, the heavy wind from the northwest making it difficult for the English vessels to work within range. Under cover of darkness and storm Arnold

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slipped through their lines, which had been extended to hold him, and set sail for Crown Point. The next day, October 12th, he repaired some of his vessels in the shelter of Schuyler Island, and it is a tradition of the lake that while lying there he dressed his masts with green boughs to escape detection. A number of his vessels had sunk or gone aground, but setting sail for Crown Point with those that were left he was overtaken by Captain Pringle on the 13th, and a running fight ensued, as a result of which Arnold finally ran the remainder of his fleet ashore in what is now Arnold Bay, and after setting the ships on fire retreated through the woods to Crown Point. The British, although victorious in this battle, were so discouraged at their losses that they retired to Montreal for the winter. Thus Arnold by his bravery and skill set back the English invasion of the Champlain Valley for a full year.

**BATTLE OF WILTON.** Following the expedition of Maj. Peter Schuyler in 1691 against the French settlement of La Prairie (q. v.), Count Frontenac determined to strike a blow in retaliation upon the Mohawk Indians who had assisted in the attack. "Accordingly, in January, 1693, he sent a force of six hundred and twenty-five men, including Indians, who passed down over the old trail that led from Lake George to the bend of the Hudson above Glens Falls, and from thence through Wilton, Greenfield, and along the brow of the Kay-ad-ros-se-ra range to the Mohawk castles. On its return march over this trail, the war party was followed by Maj. Peter Schuyler and his forces, who overtook it in the town of Greenfield, or Wilton, Saratoga county. Near the old Indian Pass over the Palmerstown range, on the border of Wilton, almost, if not quite, in sight of Saratoga Springs, in the month of February, 1693, a battle was fought, or rather a series of engagements took place, in which the French loss amounted in all to thirty-three killed and twenty-six wounded. At the conclusion of the fight the French retreated towards the Hudson. It had been thawing and the ice was floating in the river. When the French arrived on its banks a large cake of ice had lodged in the bend of the stream. The French crossed over on this cake of ice in safety, but before their pursuers came up it had floated away, leaving them no means of crossing, and the chase was relinquished."—*Sylvester*.

**BETTYS, JOSEPH**, a native of Saratoga county, was among those taken prisoner by the British at the naval battle on Lake Champlain, October 13, 1776 (see Battle of Valcour), and joined

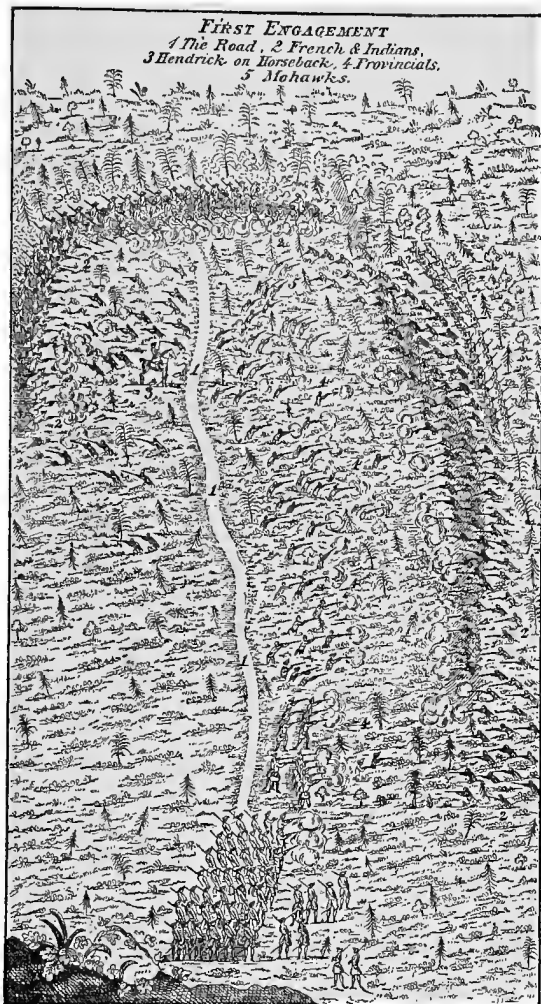
## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

the royal standard, becoming a spy. He was once saved from the gallows by Washington, who listened to the intercession of the spy's aged parents, on his promise to be loyal. But he rejoined the enemy, and for a long time his cold-blooded murders, his plundering and his incendiarism made him a terror to the whole region about Albany, till, in 1782, he was caught and hanged in that city as a spy and a traitor.

**BLACK WATCH MEMORIAL** is a Library and Historical Building in Ticonderoga Village, and is unique as a memorial in a Yankee village to a British Regiment. The Black Watch, "black" from its somber tartan, and "watch" because formed to keep order in the Highlands, otherwise known as the 42d Royal Highlanders, is the oldest Highland Regiment in the British Army. It was embodied in 1739 from independent companies, and no British Regiment has a more honorable record for distinguished service performed in every part of the globe. It sustained a loss of seven officers and three hundred and six rank and file killed, and seventeen officers and three hundred and sixteen rank and file wounded, out of a total strength of one thousand engaged in the desperate assault on the French lines at Fort Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758. (See Abercrombie's Expedition.) The extent of this casualty can be better comprehended when it is realized that it is twice as high a percentage as the loss of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, immortalized by Tennyson. The Black Watch assisted in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Amherst in 1759. A Bronze Tablet in the reading room of the Memorial Building was presented in 1906 by the officers of the regiment and unveiled by Maj. D. L. Wilson Farquharson, who came from Scotland to make the presentation.

**BLOODY MORNING SCOUT.** Gen. Sir William Johnson, while in camp at the head of Lake George, close to the present site of Fort William Henry Hotel, learned that Dieskau had left Ticonderoga and was advancing with a strong party towards Fort Edward. He thereupon sent Col. Ephraim Williams with reinforcements towards the fort. They were ambushed en route by Dieskau and driven back. Fighting continued through the day, at the end of which the French were routed. Much of it occurred near a small pond south of Fort William Henry Hotel, from which it received its name of Bloody Pond, and the engagement in which Williams was killed that of the Bloody Morning Scout. (See Battle of Lake George.)

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**BLOODY MORNING SCOUT**  
(From an Old Print)

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**BOULDER TO THE HEROES OF THE FOUR NATIONS** is a boulder in Academy Park at Ticonderoga Village, erected by the late Joseph Cook as a memorial to the Indian, French, English and American heroes who fought at Ticonderoga. The bones which were found interred with the Lord Howe Stone are buried under this boulder. (See Howe, Lord George Augustus.)

**BRANT, JOSEPH** (Thayendanegea), the Mohawk chief, a protégé, when young, of Sir William Johnson, was present with him at the Battle of Lake George (q. v.) when only 13 years old. During the Revolution he was active against the Americans. After the war, however, his influence with the Indians was for peace, and in later years he raised funds to build the First Episcopal Church in Upper Canada, and translated into Mohawk the Book of Common Prayer. He died at the age of 65, and in 1886, at Brantford, Ontario, a monument was erected to his memory. John Fiske says: "He was, perhaps, the greatest Indian of whom we have any knowledge."

**BROWN, JOHN**, is buried at North Elba, in the Adirondacks, a short distance from Lake Placid, on a plot of ground which the old abolitionist chose for the northern terminus of his "underground railroad" and as a colony for runaway slaves. It was his home for ten years. Some ten years after his burial there, the farm, which was about to be sold under foreclosure, was redeemed, largely through the efforts of Kate Field, and, in 1896, transferred to the State of New York, the gift being formally accepted. A monument was unveiled there July 21, 1896. The grave is near a great boulder which Kate Field said "looked as if it were cast for the purpose from God Almighty's foundry." On it, in 1866, was carved the inscription,

### JOHN BROWN

1859

At the head of the grave is an old-fashioned stone originally erected to the memory of Brown's grandfather, Capt. John Brown, a Revolutionary soldier. Under the first inscription are the lines: "John Brown, born May 9, 1800, was executed at Charleston, Va., December 2, 1859." It bears also the names of his three sons, Frederick, killed at Ossawatimie, and Oliver and Watson, killed at Harper's Ferry. The bodies of Frederick and Oliver have never been recovered; but the bones of Watson, after being used for twenty years as an anatomical specimen in a Southern hospital, were bought by a physician and restored to the family.

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The tune to which "John Brown's Body," the northern war song of the great fratricidal conflict, was sung was originally an old Methodist revival air, and the words appear to have been formulated one evening in May, 1861, by a company of recruits quartered at Fort Warren, Boston harbor. It was more by chance than otherwise, and referred in the first instance to a recruit by the name of Brown, who was made sport of. The boys began singing and marching to the refrain, and that night the bandmaster, P. S. Gilmore, arranged the music for his full band, and the next day it was played at dress parade. The following day, May 25, 1861, it was heard in public, as the soldiers, headed by the band, marched through the streets of Boston. Later, the same year, Julia Ward Howe wrote her "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was sung to the same tune, but interfered not a whit with the popularity of the old refrain,

*"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,  
But his soul is marching on."*

BURGOYNE'S CAMPAIGN, as stated elsewhere (see Hudson River), was undertaken in accordance with a plan to cut the colonies in two by the advance of General Clinton up the Hudson and of General Burgoyne from Montreal southward to Albany. The first event of importance was the re-taking of Fort Ticonderoga, which was accomplished on July 6, 1777, when General St. Clair withdrew with his garrison. Crown Point had already been evacuated without resistance. Burgoyne thereupon continued his advance toward Fort Edward, going by way of Wood Creek and the Great Carrying Place, rather than the easier route over Lake George. His progress was continually obstructed by the Colonial troops, who felled trees in his way and harassed his forces in every possible manner. It is said in Ramsey's "American Revolution" that it was by Skene's advice (see Whitehall) that Burgoyne made the fatal mistake of taking this course, and that his advice was given solely to enable the wily Skene to have a good road cut out for him to the lower settlements.

At the battles of Saratoga (q. v.), known also as the battles of Bemis Heights and Freeman's Farm, he met defeat, until his surrender was finally forced on October 17th. It is related that after the surrender at Saratoga Burgoyne was entertained with so much grace and hospitality at the Schuyler mansion in Albany that he was affected to tears, exclaiming, "Indeed, this is doing too much for the man who has ravaged their lands and destroyed their dwell-

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ings," having in mind, no doubt, the rather disquieting reflection that only a few weeks before, by his command, the mills and mansion of General Schuyler, at Saratoga, had been burned to the ground.

Creasy, the English historian, said of this campaign: "Without question the plan was ably formed, and had the success of the execution been equal to the ingenuity of the design, the reconquest or submission of the thirteen United States must in all human probability have followed, and the independence which they proclaimed in 1776 would have been extinguished before it existed a second year."

BURR, AARON, was at different times a resident of Albany. He began the practice of law there in 1782, soon after his marriage to the Widow Prevost, and there his beloved daughter Theodosia was married. Still later in life (1824), after his duel with Hamilton, the failure of his scheme to become Emperor of Mexico, his trial for treason, and his return from exile, he resided in the house now occupied by the Fort Orange Club, on Washington Avenue.

CAMPBELL, MAJOR DUNCAN. In the Union Cemetery between Fort Edward and Hudson Falls is a gravestone with the following inscription:

"Here lyes the Body of Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, Esq., Major of the Highland Regiment, aged 55 years, who died the 17th of July, 1758, of the wounds he received in the attack of the Retrenchment of Ticonderoga, or Carillon, on the 8th of July, 1758."

In "Legendary Tales of the Highlands," by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, it is related at considerable length that this same Duncan Campbell had once given shelter, at Inverawe, to a stranger who came to him besmeared with blood, said that he had killed a man, and that pursuers were on his track, and begged for shelter. This Campbell, through pity, promised, and swore it on his dirk. Later it appeared that the murdered man was Campbell's own cousin, but he kept his oath; whereupon that night he saw the ghost of the murdered cousin, who pronounced in sepulchral tones the words: "Inverawe, Inverawe, blood has been shed. Shield not the murderer!" Still he would not give up the man whom he had sworn on his dirk to harbor, but took him to a cave, from whence he subsequently escaped. Then the ghost appeared again and exclaimed: "Farewell, Inverawe, till we meet at Ticonderoga!" a name and place of which Inverawe had never before heard. Subsequently he came to America

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as major of the 42d regiment (see Black Watch Memorial), and in due time learned to his consternation that the army was to attack a fort so called. His spirits fell at once. Nothing could convince him that his earthly end was not at hand. His brother officers knew how he felt, and on the way down the lake (see Abercrombie's Expedition) conspired together to call the point of their attack Fort George. But on the morning of the battle he said to them: "You have deceived me. It is not Fort George; it is Ticonderoga. He came to my tent last night and I shall die today." He was mortally wounded in the attack and died ten days later.

Robert Louis Stevenson (q. v.) has given permanent literary embodiment to this old legend in his ballad of Ticonderoga, naming the chief actor Cameron, however, rather than Campbell, a poetic license which he justified in a note to the ballad: "Two clans, the Camerons and the Campbells, lay claim to this bracing story; and they do well: the man who preferred his plighted troth to the commands and menaces of the dead is an ancestor worth disputing. But the Campbells must rest content; they have the broad lands and the broad page of history; this appanage must be denied them; for between the name of Cameron and that of Campbell, the muse will never hesitate."

The Cameron in the ballad went seeking the place of the name throughout all Scotland, and then having joined the celebrated Black Watch regiment, continued his inquiries wherever that fighting organization went. It was not until they had encamped before Carillon, on Abercrombie's Expedition, that its unmistakable accents fell upon his ears.

And it fell on the morrow's morning,  
In the fiercest of the fight,  
That the Cameron bit the dust  
As he foretold at night;  
And far from the hills of heather,  
Far from the isles of the sea,  
He sleeps in the place of the name  
As it was doomed to be.

CARIGNAN-SALIERES was a veteran French regiment, brought to America by the Marquis de Tracy, Viceroy of Canada, in 1664. It was largely instrumental in first opening Lake Champlain to the French and in subduing the Iroquois, for which purposes it built and garrisoned a string of forts. Many of the French names from Montreal south through Lake Champlain attest the exploits of its

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adventure-loving officers. (See Fort Chambly, Chazy River, Sorel, Mothe, Fort Richelieu, Fort St. Anne, Fort St. Theresa.)

CARILLON, the French name for Ticonderoga, was so given because the rapids near by sounded like the musical peal of bells. (See Fort Ticonderoga.)

CARLETON'S PRIZE. On the morning of October 13, 1776, after the fleet commanded by Benedict Arnold had escaped from the British and was proceeding toward Crown Point, the English, under Carleton, mistook a rock near Providence Island for one of the American vessels and fired upon it. It has since been known as Carleton's Prize. (See Battle of Valcour.)

CARLETON'S RAID. Carleton's raid was undertaken in the autumn of 1780 in accordance with the policy of the British to harass and devastate the colonies at every possible point. Major Carleton, with a considerable force of regulars, Tories and Indians, set out from Canada and proceeded up Lake Champlain to Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He captured and burned Fort Anne, and sent out marauding parties in the direction of Fort Edward. He marched across country to the head of Lake George, took possession of Fort George, and captured and burned Fort Amherst, which stood near Half-Way Brook (q. v.) just outside the city of Glens Falls. A portion of Carleton's forces had been dispatched to advance through the wilderness and attack Schenectady, but they contented themselves with devastating the settlement at Ballston.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, was born at Brouage, France, in 1567, and died at Montreal, December 25, 1635. He came of a long line of fishermen and mariners and had been educated as a navigator. He had served in the army of France, and was accordingly well fitted by his training and experience for the life of scientific exploration and adventure which he led in the new world. Prior to his discovery of the lake which bears his name, he had made several voyages to Canada, the first in 1603, when he was commissioned lieutenant-general of the new province by Henry IV. In 1604 he came again and landed in Nova Scotia, planning a settlement and exploring the neighboring territory. In 1607 he returned to France, to come back again in 1608 for the purpose of founding a permanent settlement on the St. Lawrence. He had thus had ample opportunity to learn of the great lake to the south before he embarked with his savage allies, the Montagnais, the Hurons and

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Algonquins, in 1609, for its exploration. It was on the morning of July 4, 1609, that he emerged from the Richelieu River into the larger waters of the lake. He was at once entranced with the country, which he said consisted of "many pretty hills, low, and containing very fine woods and meadows." There were also "many rivers flowing into the lake bordered by many fine trees of the same kind as those we have in France, with many vines, finer than any I have seen in any other place."

Towards the lower end of the lake the party encountered a band of Iroquois, to fight whom was, in the minds of the Indians, the chief purpose of the expedition. Here, on the morning of July 30, 1609, the Iroquois had their first bitter experience with the white man's gun. The site of the battle was on the lake shore, but a short distance north of Fort Ticonderoga. The Iroquois became panic-stricken, and were hopelessly beaten; but the memory of that defeat filled them through the generations that followed with the most undying hatred of the French, and resulted in atrocities which kept the settlements on the St. Lawrence in constant terror.

Champlain returned to France, but made another trip to the St. Lawrence in 1610. In 1612 he was again sent to Canada as Lieutenant-Governor, and from that time until his death, with short intermissions, he was actively engaged in nurturing the infant province through the precarious stages of its early growth. His work is well commemorated on the lake by the beautiful Champlain Memorial at Crown Point and the Champlain Monument which looks out over the bay at Plattsburg. A small but excellent monument also stands in the village of Champlain, a short distance west of Rouse's Point, while a larger and imposing statue has been erected in Quebec.

Set into the front of the memorial at Crown Point is a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

|                    |                  |      |
|--------------------|------------------|------|
| 1609               | To the Memory of | 1909 |
| SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN   |                  |      |
| INTREPID NAVIGATOR |                  |      |
| SCHOLARLY EXPLORER |                  |      |
| CHRISTIAN PIONEER  |                  |      |

Erected by the State of New York and the State of Vermont  
In commemoration of his discovery of the Lake which bears his name

Surmounting this tablet is a beautiful tablet bust of La France, by Rodin, which was presented to the United States

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by the people of France, and unveiled in May, 1912. The delegation present at the ceremony of the unveiling was in all probability the most distinguished assemblage of Frenchmen ever brought together on this continent, consisting of Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, Marquis de Chambrun, MM. René Bazin, Etienne Lamy, and Fernand Cormon, Mlle. Cormon, Count and Countess de Rochambeau, M. Louis Barthou, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, General Lebon, MM. Vidal de Lablache, Duc de Choiseul, MM. Léon Barthou, J. Dal Piaz Girard, Mlle. Girard, MM. Gabriel Louis Jaray, E. Lanel, Louis Bleriot and Madame Bleriot, and M. Gaston Deschamps.

CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the lake, was held at various points along the lake from July 4 to 10, 1909. It included a general observance of Champlain Sunday, July 4th, in most of the churches bordering the lake and elsewhere in New York and Vermont; a sham battle, pageants and exercises at the Crown Point forts on July 5th; a sham battle, pageants and exercises at Ticonderoga on the 6th; and parades, exercises and pageants on successive days thereafter at Plattsburg, Burlington, Isle La Motte, and Rouse's Point.

The Celebration was under the joint direction of the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commissions of the States of New York and Vermont. The Government of the United States rendered valuable co-operation, and official representation by France, Great Britain and Canada contributed in large measure to the success of the ceremonies. The two beautiful and permanent memorials to Champlain at Plattsburg and Crown Point were erected by the New York State Commission, the Vermont Commission co-operating in the one at Crown Point. The memorial at Crown Point is specially noteworthy because of the bust of La France, by Rodin, which was presented by the people of France. (See Champlain, Samuel de.) Through the attendance at the ceremonies of President Taft and the distinguished officials of all of the countries whose troops participated in the campaigns in the Champlain Valley, the Celebration thus acquired a far deeper significance than that of mere national self-felicitation.

The Dominion of Canada sent over the Governor-General's Foot-Guards and the Fifth Royal Canadian Highlanders, whose brilliant uniforms and faultless maneuvers added color and impressiveness to the Celebration.

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His Excellency, J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, was the official representative of France, while the Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador, appeared for Great Britain. The Canadian officials present were the Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec; and Sir Adolphe Pelletier, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. The attendance of these officials, as well as of others from other countries, brought wide comment in the press of the entire world and contributed largely to the general recognition of the ceremonies, both here and abroad, as one of the most important commemorative celebrations of the century.

CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, the oldest steamboat company in the world in operation today, has been a continuous carrier on the picturesque highway of the lake for nearly a hundred years, although it was not always operated under the same name: The first steamer on the lake was the "Vermont," built in 1808, the year following Fulton's memorable sail up the Hudson. She made her first regular trip in June, 1809, and was thus the second steamboat in the world to be put into successful operation. She was twenty feet longer than the "Clermont," and was of a hundred and sixty-seven tons burden, with an engine of twenty horse-power. In pleasant weather her speed was five miles an hour, but at other times she was readily passed by the sloops of the lake, which still carried the bulk of the traffic. She was, nevertheless, a decided success, in spite of much ridicule from the sailing craft. She was scheduled to leave St. Johns at eight o'clock every Saturday morning, to pass Cumberland Head about five in the afternoon, and to arrive at Burlington the following morning, which she left at nine A. M., arriving at Whitehall at twelve o'clock Sunday night. Her scheduled time from St. Johns to Whitehall was thus thirty-nine hours, though she seldom kept to it on account of accidents to her machinery and adverse winds. Passengers were warned that the time might vary a few hours according to the weather and were advised to be on hand at least two hours ahead of the schedule. The "Vermont" had two cabins, one for ladies, which accommodated twelve, and one for gentlemen, with room for twice as many. Servants were required to sleep on the floor, and it was a rule of the boat that passengers were entitled to entrance to the washroom in the order in which they paid their fare, no one to remain longer than ten minutes. In October, 1815, the "Vermont"

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was wrecked near Isle aux Noix, her connecting rod becoming detached and knocking a hole in her bottom. Two years before this, however, she had satisfied several enterprising men of the feasibility of steam navigation on Lake Champlain, and they had obtained a charter from the New York Legislature in 1813 for the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company. They began work on a steamer in the winter of 1813-14, at Vergennes, on Otter Creek, but before it could be completed it was taken over by Commodore MacDonough, to form one of the fleet of warships which contested the right of the lake with the British at the battle of Lake Champlain (q. v.). He called it the "Ticonderoga," a name which the latest steamer of the company has now worthily perpetuated. In 1814 the keel of another steamboat, the "Phoenix," was laid, and in 1815 she began regular trips between Whitehall and St. Johns. In 1833 the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company was consolidated with the Champlain Transportation Company, a corporation chartered by the State of Vermont. Since that date a long list of steamers bearing names well known in the annals of American inland shipping have plied the waters of the lake without interruption.

**CHAZY RIVER** was so named from the fact that a captain of the Carignan-Salieres (q. v.) regiment, de Chazy, and several companions were killed near its mouth by a party of Iroquois in 1666.

**CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE** occurred in 1778 at the little village of the same name, when sixteen hundred Indians and two hundred Tories under Maj. Walter Butler of the British army fell upon it unawares. Sixteen of the garrison and thirty inhabitants, including women and children, were killed, and seventy-one persons were taken captive and put to the cruelest torture. One of those was Col. Ichabod Alden, the great-grandson of John and Priscilla Alden of the Mayflower company. On the site of the old fort stands a monument to the victims, and a stone marks the burial place of Colonel Alden.

**CHIMNEY POINT.** While the French were in possession of Crown Point they built settlements outside the fort, one of these being located almost immediately across the lake. After the capture of the fort by the English, in 1759, it was destroyed, but for years its blackened chimneys remained to give the spot its name.

**COBLESKILL.** This settlement of nineteen families was attacked by Brant and three or four hundred Indians, May 30, 1778. Nine

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houses were burned, and a party of Continental troops who came to the rescue were defeated, with a loss of sixteen. A number of the inhabitants were also killed. The surviving settlers escaped to Schoharie, but the Indians took away all the cattle and provisions.

COMMEMORATIVE BOULDER ON ISLE LA MOTTE was dedicated in 1909, during the Champlain Tercentenary Celebration. It bears a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

IN HONOR OF THE FIRST WHITE MEN WHO FORTIFIED  
THIS ISLAND IN 1666

IN MEMORY OF THE SACRIFICES AND VALOR OF  
COLONEL SETH WARNER AND CAPTAIN  
REMEMBER BAKER

EMINENT GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS AND PATRIOTS  
AND TO COMMEMORATE THE CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL  
MONTGOMERY WHO ENCAMPED NEAR THIS  
SPOT WITH 1200 MEN IN 1775

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE  
PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF VERMONT WOMEN  
1909

CONGRESS OF 1754. While to Philadelphia remains the honor of being the seat of the first Continental Congress, it was in Albany, in 1754, to quote the words of President Garfield, "that the first germ of the American union was planted by Benjamin Franklin." The colonies of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland were represented by twenty-five commissioners, who, on June 19, 1754, met in Albany to consider some plan of union. For twelve days they debated the one presented by Benjamin Franklin, which was finally adopted without material change, on July 11th, subject to the approval of the king and of the several Colonial assemblies. But it was everywhere rejected—by the assemblies because it gave too much power to the general government: by the king because it did not give enough.

COHOES FALLS, AS SEEN BY TOM MOORE. Tom Moore (1779-1852), the Irish poet, author of *Lalla Rookh*, visited this country in 1804. He had been appointed to a government position in Bermuda; but disliking the job, entrusted it to a deputy and traveled in the United States. Among the literary products of the tour were the lines written at the Cohoes, or Falls of the Mohawk River, which may be found in his works.

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Mr. Moore thought the country immediately about the falls of a dreary and savage character, much more in harmony with the wildness of the scene than the cultivated lands in the neighborhood of Niagara. "The fine rainbow which is continually forming and dissolving as the spray rises into the light of the sun is," he said, "perhaps, the most interesting beauty which these wonderful cataracts exhibit."

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, one of the best known of American novelists, was born at Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1789, and died at Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1851. He was the author of "The Leather-Stocking Tales," and nearly seventy other stories and publications. The "Last of the Mohicans," one of the most popular of all of his novels, has many of its scenes in the vicinity of Glens Falls and Lake George during the French and Indian War. A cave in the Hudson near Glens Falls is easily identified as the place where the heroes of the novel were besieged by the Indians. Part of the action extends back into the remoter sections of the Adirondack Mountains. The story also contains a vivid picture of the Massacre of Fort William Henry (q. v.). Cooper's most important works began with "The Spy," a story of the Revolution, which proved the greatest "seller" the country had ever known. This was followed two years later by "The Pioneers, or the Sources of the Susquehanna," which was the first to be published of what are known as "The Leather-Stocking Tales." In it the novelist describes with minuteness the scenery which surrounded his father's residence on Otsego Lake, and introduced the famous Leather-Stocking, or Natty Bumppo, "the chevalier of the woods." In 1826, the "Last of the Mohicans," a narrative of 1757, was published, Leather-Stocking appearing in an early age of his career, and with him the Indian heroes that made Cooper famous. In "The Prairie" (1827) Leather-Stocking becomes a trapper in the West, where he closes his career. In "The Pathfinder" (1840) and "The Deerslayer" (1841) many of the old personages reappear. The scene of "The Deerslayer" is laid on Otsego Lake, many incidents taking place in the "ark" of Tom Hutter, the solitary white man who constructs this floating fortress against the Indians.

In spite of Mark Twain's definition of the Cooper Indians as "an extinct tribe that never existed," these novels remain one of the most vitally interesting literary products born of the storm and stress of our Colonial history.



**THE STATUE OF AN INDIAN HUNTER MARKS THE SITE OF COOPER'S  
RESIDENCE AT OTSEGO LAKE**



**A MORTAR AND TABLET COMMEMORATE THE DAMMING OF OTSEGO LAKE BY  
GENERAL CLINTON OF SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION IN 1778**



THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN SPREADS OUT FROM THE PORCH OF HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

COOPERSTOWN, which stands at the foot of Otsego Lake on the site of an old Indian village, was founded by William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, who was brought here in 1790 when an infant. Here he lived the greater part of his life, and here he is buried. His father's log-house in a few years gave way to Otsego Hall, for many years the most stately and spacious private residence in central New York. It was burned a few years after the novelist's death, a stone Indian hunter now marking the site. A statue of Leather-Stocking, with rifle and dog, surmounts the Cooper Memorial in the cemetery. Many natural features in the vicinity are named after characters in the Cooper novels.

COUNCIL ROCK is a large boulder in Otsego Lake, referred to by Cooper, and generally believed to have been a favorite haunt of the Indians. In time of extreme low water the rock now appears as an oval cone about nine feet in diameter one way and six feet the other. From the bed on which it rests it rises about four and a half feet. When the water is extremely high the rock is covered.

CUMBERLAND HEAD is one of the best-known landmarks of Lake Champlain. It closes Plattsburg Bay from the main lake on the northeast and is clearly visible from the trains entering Plattsburg. It was on a line between this long peninsula and Crab Island to the south that MacDonough's fleet was anchored during the Battle of Lake Champlain (q. v.).

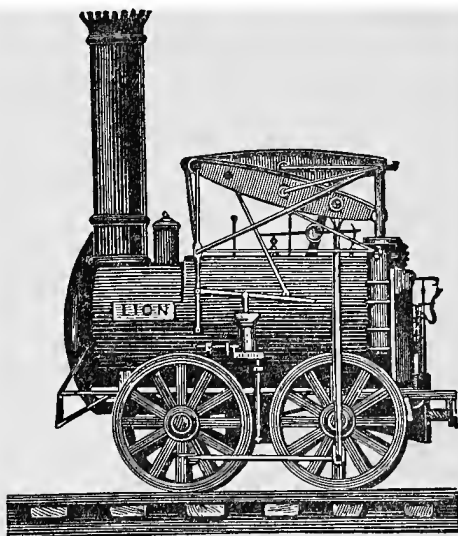
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**DARK AND BLOODY GROUND.** The Saratoga county of the present time was like Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground," the hunting and fishing country of the Five Nations on the south, and their enemies, the Algonquins, on the north. Through here their war trails led, and here they often planned their ambuscades. Under more civilized strife it was scarcely less bloody, until the culmination of all its conflicts in the Battle of Saratoga (q. v.).

**DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY.** The history of the Delaware and Hudson Company is inseparably bound up with the finding of coal in Pennsylvania and the tremendous industrial development of the country which followed as one of the immediate results of its distribution. The coal of Virginia, discovered in 1701, had been mined since 1750. It is said in "The World's Progress" that the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania was first used by a blacksmith in the Wyoming Valley in 1775. But in 1792, when Charles Cist, a Philadelphia printer and publisher, brought to that city several

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wagon-loads of anthracite which, in order to introduce what he called a new fuel, he offered to give away, he was very nearly mobbed for trying to impose on the people with a lot of "black stones." In 1806 some mining was done at Mauch Chunk, and in 1812 William Wurts, a Philadelphia merchant, and his brother Maurice, after months of prospecting up and down the valley of the Lackawaxen



THE STOURBRIDGE LION

and Lackawanna, managed to raft a few tons to that city, where it was still thought to be of little or no value. But the brothers went on buying coal lands at from fifty cents to three dollars an acre, which subsequently formed the first holdings of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

The original charter was granted to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by the legislature of the State of New York in 1823. Two years later ground was broken for a canal, which, reaching from Rondout, on the Hudson, to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, one hundred and eight miles, was completed in 1828, at a cost of \$6,300,000. This was within the estimates, and less than had been calculated by the engineers. The canal was intended almost solely for carrying

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coal, which was first mined within the present limits of Carbondale. It was carried over a gravity railroad, begun in 1827 and completed in 1829, to the canal at Honesdale. It was on this railroad that the "Stourbridge Lion," the first locomotive engine that ever turned a wheel on any railroad on this continent, was used. It was imported from England by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, taken by canal-boat from New York to Carbondale, Pa., and the first trip made August 8, 1829, from Honesdale to Seeleyville and return. The first boats carried twenty-five tons each, but, by enlargements of the canal in 1844 and in 1862, boats carrying from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty tons were used. The final capacity of the canal, with its equipments, in ordinary boating seasons, was 2,500,000 tons annually. The canal was abandoned January 1, 1899, since which time the entire coal and freight carrying business of the company has been done by rail.

**DE COURCELLES, EXPEDITIONS OF.** The first armed French expedition from the forts at the foot of Lake Champlain started southward in January, 1666, to punish the Iroquois for their depredations against the French settlements. It consisted of three hundred of the Carignan regiment and two hundred habitants. They lost their way through the incompetence of guides, and on February 9th reached the vicinity of what is now Schenectady. Here they were led into an ambush by the Indians and many were killed. But for the intercession of Arendt Van Corlear, an influential settler of Albany, they would doubtless all have been massacred. On October 1st of the same year De Courcelles commanded the vanguard of another expedition into the Mohawk country, under De Tracy, which was entirely successful. The villages were ravaged and large stores of corn and other provisions were burned, as the result of which the French settlements enjoyed several years of comparative peace.

**DOWNIE, CAPTAIN GEORGE,** commanded the British squadron in the battle of Lake Champlain (q. v.). He was killed in the action and buried, with the other British and American officers who fell in the same engagement, in the Plattsburg cemetery.

**DUTCHMAN'S POINT,** on the island of North Hero in Lake Champlain, was the location of a British post, which was maintained there for thirteen years after the close of the Revolution. It made no demonstration against the inhabitants and was finally abandoned. Another post was held at Point au Fer at the same time.

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**ELLSWORTH, COL. ELMER E.**, one of the first, if not actually the first, victim of the Civil War, is buried at Mechanicville, his birthplace, where there is a monument to his memory, which can be seen from the car windows. Organizer of a zouave regiment of New York City firemen, though only twenty-four years of age, handsome as an Apollo, brave to rashness, and popular to idolatry, his death, May 24, 1861, after having recklessly torn a Confederate flag from the roof of a hotel in Alexandria as his regiment was entering Virginia, created the wildest excitement throughout the North.

**FIDDLER'S ELBOW** is a sharp bend in Wood Creek, close to the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson, about a mile north of Whitehall, where the stream turns abruptly to the east. Here a sharp engagement was fought between rangers under Israel Putnam and a party of French from Ticonderoga under Marin, in June, 1758, while Abercrombie's army was advancing to Lake George preparatory to the attack on Ticonderoga. (See Abercrombie's Expedition.) Putnam had been ordered to scout with fifty rangers along Wood Creek and South Bay. "He proceeded down the creek to Fiddler's Elbow where high rocks jut into the stream, and, compressing it into narrow limits, make a short and sudden curve. On this he erected a stone breastwork, about thirty feet long, and concealed its front by pine trees, so placed as to present the appearance of a natural growth of forest. On the fourth day, at evening, a body of men from Carillon, in boats, commanded by M. Marin, was seen entering the mouth of the creek. The moon was at its full and shed its clear, yellow light upon every movement of the enemy. In the dead silence was heard the murmur of voices, and even the ripples that broke around the barges. Continuing to advance, some of the boats had already passed the parapet, when a soldier's musket, accidentally striking a stone, gave a ring so audible, in the stillness of the evening, that the leading canoes stopped. The others coming up, they lay upon their oars at the base of the cliff—five hundred men crowded together, their upturned faces distinctly seen by the light of the evening. They gazed intently at the parapet, upon the apex of which, like a bird of prey in his eyrie, Putnam was watching his victims. The low 'O'wish' of the Indian stole over the water. A moment more, and the word 'Fire!' broke upon their ears in startling clearness from the lips of the provincial commander. At once the flash of musketry gleamed from the bushes, and a shower

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of balls sent death into the mass beneath. All was confusion; and while some moved out from the thickest of the crowd, others replied by a volley of bullets which cut through the trees and struck harmlessly against the rocks. The fight, such as it was, was continued during the entire night. The French detached a body of men to effect a landing and charge upon the rear of the provincials. Lieut. Robert Durkee, with a detail of twelve men, was sent to oppose them in this design, in which he succeeded. In the morning, his ammunition being exhausted, Putnam retreated, leaving two wounded soldiers. As he was falling back, the commander was met by a party who had come out to his assistance. Before they could be recognized, they received a volley, which, however, was harmless. 'Friends or foes,' said Putnam, 'you deserve to perish for doing so little execution.'"—*Butler*.

**FIRST NAVAL BATTLE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.** Following the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and Fort St. Frederic by General Amherst in 1759, a small fleet was hastily constructed by the British under the direction of Captain Loring, who set sail for the north on October 11th. On the 13th he encountered a schooner and three sloops, which he forced aground on Valcour Island, thus winning the first naval battle on the inland sea.

**FORT ANN**, formerly spelled Fort Anne, was at first known as Fort Schuyler in honor of Col. Peter Schuyler, who commanded the vanguard of Nicholson's Expedition (q. v.) against the French in 1709. Fort Schuyler was destroyed by Colonel Nicholson when his army retreated to Albany, but two years later, when Nicholson's second expedition reached that spot, was rechristened Queen's Fort, and then Fort Anne. It was rebuilt in 1757, and the following year Capt. Robert Rogers fought an engagement near here with a force of French and Indians under Marin. In 1777 General Schuyler made it his headquarters for a time; but when Burgoyne reached the head of Lake Champlain (see Burgoyne's Campaign), the Americans retreated to Fort Edward, felling trees across the old military road, demolishing the causeways over the great Kingsbury marshes, and destroying bridges to obstruct the progress of the invader. Later the British occupied the partly burned fortifications.

**FORT BLUNDER** was the name by which for a time Fort Montgomery, one mile north of Rouse's Point on the Canadian frontier, was known, because of the fact that after a large amount of work had been expended thereon, it was discovered to be on

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Canadian territory. It was thereupon abandoned till a change of boundary gave the land to the United States, when the fortification was completed at a cost of \$600,000. It commands the Richelieu River and was designed for one hundred and sixty-four guns. It was never garrisoned, however, and though now in excellent preservation, and a point of much interest to the traveler, is entirely out of date. The top of its walls may be seen to the east from the car windows, just north of Rouse's Point.

FORT CHAMBLY was built at the foot of the falls of Chambly, in the present valley of Chambly, by Captain de Chambly of the Carignan-Salieres (q. v.) regiment in 1664. He called it Fort St. Louis, but it was later known as Fort Chambly. It was one of the line of forts built by the French as bases for their expeditions against the Iroquois.

FORT CLINTON was Fort Saratoga, as it was rebuilt a year after the Saratoga Massacre of November 16, 1745. The location was somewhat changed, however, to avoid interfering with some wheat-fields which were then growing. During the night of the 17th of June, 1747, it "was approached by a band of French and Indians under the command of La Corne St. Luc. While the main body of the French were lying in concealment near by, La Corne sent forward six scouts with orders to lie in ambush within eight paces of the fort, to fire upon those who should first come out of the fort the next morning, and, if attacked, to retreat, pretending to be wounded. At daybreak in the morning two Englishmen came out of the fort, and they were at once fired upon by the French scouts, who thereupon fled. Soon after the firing began, a hundred and twenty Englishmen came out of the fort, headed by their officers, and started in hot pursuit of the French scouts. The English soon fell in with the main body of the French, who, rising from their ambuscade, poured a galling fire into the English ranks. The English at first bravely stood their ground and sharply returned the fire. The guns of the fort also opened upon the French with grape and cannon-shot. But the Indians soon rushed upon the English with terrible yells, and with tomahawk in hand drove them into the fort, giving them scarcely time to shut the gates behind them. Many of the English soldiers, being unable to reach the fort, ran down the hill into the river, and were drowned or killed with the tomahawk. The Indians killed and scalped twenty-eight of the

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English, and took forty-five prisoners, besides those drowned in the river."—*Sylvester*.

In the fall of 1747 Fort Clinton was abandoned and burned by order of Governor Clinton, on the ground that the Assembly did not furnish enough troops and supplies to protect it from northern attacks.

FORT CROWN POINT was originally an English trading station, but about 1731, when Louis XV was king and the nations were at peace, the French erected here a fort which was called Fort St. Frederic, consisting of a wall of limestone, high and thick, enclosing stone barracks, a church and a tall bomb-proof tower, the armament consisting of sixty-two cannon. The shores were then much more thickly settled than now; a town of 1,500 inhabitants being near the fort, with gardens, vineyards, stores and paved streets. It was the intention of the French to make this the capital of the new province extending from the Connecticut River to Lake Ontario. An article in the *Royal Magazine* for January, 1760, accompanying a view of the original Fort St. Frederic, says: "Here the French collected their whole force, and from hence those shoals of scalping parties, those foes to humanity, and scandal to the Christian name, issued to plunder and destroy the innocent inhabitants of the adjacent country."

The French held this fort, in spite of hostile English expeditions against it in 1755-56, till 1759, when the garrison, with that of Fort Ticonderoga, retreated down the lake. General Amherst then took possession, and in 1759-60 began work on fortifications the ruins of which still remain, and which, although never completed, are said to have ultimately cost the incredible sum of \$10,000,000! The ramparts were twenty-five feet thick, and nearly the same in height, faced with solid masonry. The whole circuit was 853 yards. A broad ditch surrounded the works, and from the northeast bastion a covered way led to the water. In 1773 the barracks took fire and the magazine exploded, partly demolishing the fortification. The fort was for a time known as Fort Amherst.

On May 11, 1775, Seth Warner, at the head of a company of Green Mountain Boys, captured the fort, then garrisoned by only twelve men. (See Fort Ticonderoga.) In 1775, on the approach of General Burgoyne, it was temporarily abandoned by the Americans, and has never since resumed military prominence. The ruins occupy the promontory between the lake and Bulwagga Bay, six miles north of the present town, and are reached by ferry from Port

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Henry. Prior to March, 1910, they were the property of F. S. and W. C. Witherbee of Port Henry, who presented to the State of New York, by deed of gift, both the ruins and the land upon which they stand, upon condition that they be "forever dedicated to the purpose of a public park or reservation, the people of the State of New York agreeing to protect the fort ruins on said land from spoliation and further disintegration, to the end that they may be preserved for all time, so far as may be." They were accepted by the legislature in 1910, since which time the walls of the buildings that still stand within the earthworks have been strengthened and preserved by forcing a thin solution of concrete into the cracks of the stonework, where the original mortar had decomposed. The character of the structures has been in no way changed, and no attempt has been made to restore them to the form in which they originally stood, but simply to preserve them against the further action of the elements. On the site the State of New York will maintain a museum containing relics and other objects of interest recovered from the ruins. On the point to the east of the fort stands the Champlain Memorial, a lighthouse topped with a gigantic bronze figure of the discoverer of the lake. The Champlain Memorial and the ruins of Fort Amherst and Fort St. Frederic thus constitute one of the most interesting objectives for visitors in the whole extent of the lake. Many thousands of them cross each season on the little ferry from Port Henry to climb the mammoth works which were designed to hold the power of Great Britain secure forever upon the inland sea.

**FORT EDWARD.** The first fortification to be established on the present site of Fort Edward, at the Hudson River end of the Great Carrying Place (q. v.), was Fort Nicholson. It was built by Col. Peter Schuyler, the commander of the vanguard of Nicholson's Expedition (q. v.) against Crown Point in 1709. Upon the retreat of Nicholson's army from Lake Champlain it was abandoned. In 1732 John Henry Lydius purchased from the Indians a large section of land covering the Great Carrying Place, constructed a block-house and a sawmill, and established a colony which he named Fort Lydius. His settlement was destroyed by the French and Indians on their way to the Massacre of Schenectady in 1745. In 1755 Gen. Phinehas Lyman, an officer in Johnson's Expedition (q. v.), built another fortification at the end of the Great Carrying Place, which he called Fort Lyman. It was a strong, irregular, quadrangular fortification, and was not fairly completed when the

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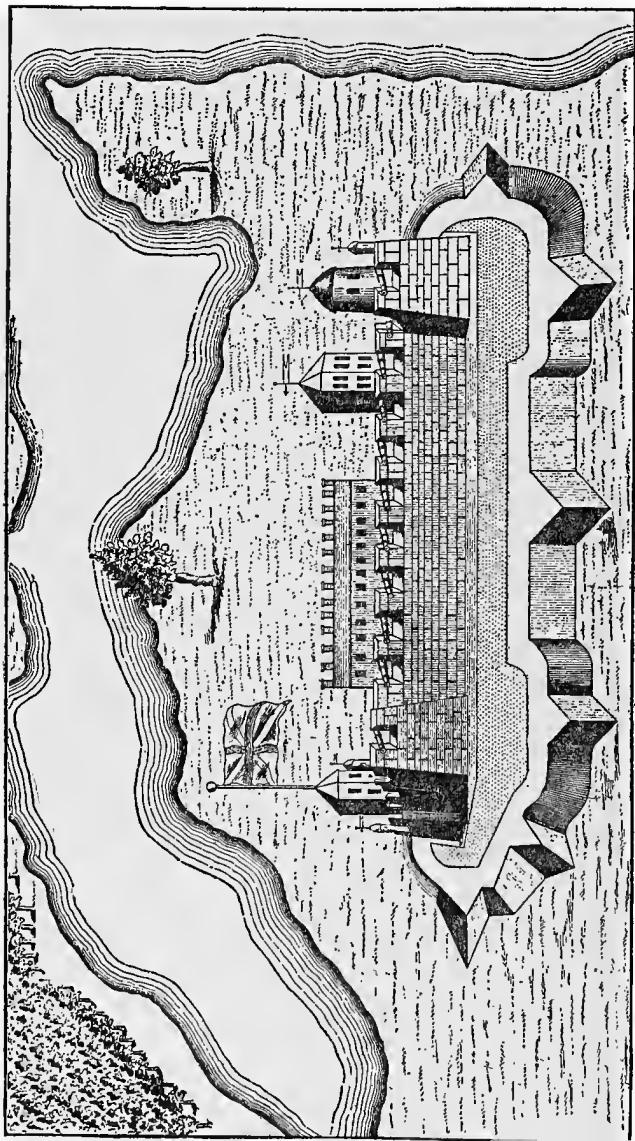
Battle of Lake George (q. v.) was fought. General Johnson evinced his loyalty to the crown by changing the name to Fort Edward in honor of the Duke of York. Here, in 1757, the survivors of the Fort William Henry Massacre took refuge. During both the French and Indian War and that of the Revolution, Fort Edward was the starting point for expeditions against Canada. In 1777 it was the headquarters of the Americans after their retreat from Fort Ticonderoga, and later was occupied by General Burgoyne. (See Burgoyne's Campaign.) It was used by the Americans until the close of the Revolution, and then fell into disuse.

**FORT FREDERIC** was a large, well-armed fort, which, during the French and Indian War, stood on State Street in Albany, just below the site of the Capitol. It is not to be confused with that of Fort St. Frederic, which was the original fortification at Crown Point. Albany was at all times prepared to resist an attack, but no engagement was ever fought at that point.

**FORT GAGE.** Travelers on the old stage coaches, which in the "seventies" of the last century ran between the Glens Falls terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, then the end of the line, and Lake George, as they rolled over the famous old plank road, now part of the State Road System, would pass a sign about a mile south of Fort William Henry, reading "Fort Gage." The early history of this fort, which was on a rise of ground to the left of the road, is entirely lost. It is supposed, however, to have been fortified early in the French and Indian War, and to have been supplied with big guns, as it commanded the approach to Fort George on the north. Tradition states that in 1758 Lord Howe encamped here with the advance guard of Abercrombie's army and engaged with Stark, Putnam, Duncan Campbell and the New Englanders in "jumping the stick." It is said that Lord Howe beat the New Englanders at their own game by crossing the bar at six feet and six inches. The hill was later named for Brig.-Gen. Thomas Gage, second in command to Amherst in 1759. On its crest the trolley cars of the Hudson Valley Railway now pass a switching point on their way to and from the historic points to the southward.

**FORT GEORGE** was built at the head of Lake George by General Amherst, in 1759, as a base in his advance against Fort Ticonderoga (q. v.). It was on higher ground than Fort William Henry, although commanded by points near by. Charles Dudley Warner, who visited this locality several years ago, and wrote his impressions for

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FORT ST. FREDERIC, CROWN POINT

[From the Royal Magazine (London) Jan. 1760]

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*Harper's Magazine*, said: "Fort George, although in a most dilapidated condition, due in part to the disgraceful conduct of neighboring farmers, who burned part of its walls for lime, yet remains a picturesque ruin—one of the few we still possess. It is star-shaped, and stands on a slight eminence in a valley surrounded by lofty hills. It must have been a difficult position to carry by assault in those days. A few years ago the lake could be distinctly seen from the fort, but the pines have since grown up and formed a massive screen, as if to shelter it from further damage from the elements or man. It is a charming spot towards evening, a scene of extraordinary beauty and repose. The purple shadows slowly creep up the hill-sides; on the stillness float the far-off crow of the barnyard fowls, and the tinkle of their bells as the cattle wend homeward; and nearer by are heard the plaintive, monotonous peep of the phoebe-bird, the buzz of the locust, and the cricket's creaking soliloquy. What does he care what happened at Fort George last century, if you but leave him to chirp at his own sweet will?

Fort George was captured on May 12, 1775, by Col. Bernard Romans, who had originally enrolled as a member of Ethan Allen's expedition against Ticonderoga. He left Allen's party at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, apparently to everybody's satisfaction, and proceeded alone to Fort Edward, where he enlisted sixteen men and went on to Fort George. Fort George at this time was occupied only by a caretaker, whose chief duty was to assist in the forwarding of expresses to and from Canada. The fort contained some stores, however, which Romans took possession of for the Continental army.

FORT HARDY was built in August, 1755, by Gen. Phineas Lyman, at the mouth of Fish Creek, on the Hudson, now Schuylerville. It was named for Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of New York, and was intended primarily as a supply post for Johnson's Expedition (q. v.), which was then advancing against Crown Point. (See Fort Saratoga and Fort Clinton.)

FORT INGOLDSBY was built during Queen Anne's War, in 1709, near the present village of Stillwater, on the Hudson, by Col. Peter Schuyler. It was named in honor of the lieutenant-governor of the province, and was intended as a supply post in Nicholson's Expedition (q. v.) against the French in Canada.

FORT LA PRAIRIE marked the site of a French settlement on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, above the mouth of the Richelieu. An expedition against it was conducted by Capt.

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John Schuyler in August, 1690, following the abandonment of Winthrop's Expedition (q. v.), as a retaliation for the Massacre of Schenectady. The inhabitants were surprised as they were at work in the fields, but retreated to the fort with the loss of six killed and nineteen taken prisoners. One hundred and fifty head of oxen were slaughtered and all of the houses and barns outside the fort were burned. The following year, June, 1691, Schuyler's brother, Maj. Philip Schuyler, surprised the fort again, captured it, killed many of its defenders, and withdrew to Albany, after first fighting an engagement with the French in the woods, in which about two hundred of them were killed or wounded. Schuyler's loss was trifling. (See Battle of Wilton.)

FORT LYDIUS was built on the ruins of old Fort Nicholson by John Henry Lydius, who in 1732 purchased from the Indians a large section of land covering the Great Carrying Place, constructed a blockhouse and sawmill, and established a colony. The settlement was destroyed by the French and Indians on their way to the Massacre of Schenectady in November, 1745.

FORT LYMAN was built at the beginning of the Great Carrying Place in July, 1755, by Gen. Phinehas Lyman, who commanded a body of provincial troops and Indians, forming part of Johnson's army for the attack upon Fort St. Frederic. Johnson later changed the name to Fort Edward. (See Johnson's Expedition.)

FORT MILLER was built during Queen Anne's War, in 1709, at the rapids in the Hudson between Schuylerville and Fort Edward, by Col. Peter Schuyler, who commanded the vanguard of Nicholson's Expedition (q. v.). It was designed to defend the landing at that point, and was thus an important link in the chain of posts established to relay supplies for the expedition.

FORT NASSAU was the first fort built on the present site of Albany. It was erected by Hendrick Christensen in 1614, on Castle Island, near the end of the old Indian Carrying Place to the Mohawk at Schenectady. Castle Island was on the east side of the river below Rensselaer and was for a long time known as Patroon's Island. It has since been joined with the mainland and has entirely lost its identity.

FORT RICHELIEU was the first fort built by the French to protect their settlements on the St. Lawrence from the expeditions of the Iroquois down Lake Champlain. It was erected at the mouth of the Richelieu River, in 1641, by De Montagny, who succeeded Champlain as governor of New France, and was named after Cardinal

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Richelieu, then at the height of his power in France. It was later abandoned, but in 1664 was again rebuilt by order of Marquis de Tracy. (See Carignan-Salieres.)

FORT SARATOGA was built in 1709, on the Hudson, nearly opposite the mouth of Fish Creek, by Col. Peter Schuyler, who commanded the vanguard of Nicholson's Expedition (q. v.), on the spot where he had built a blockhouse in 1690 (see Winthrop's Expedition), and about which since that date a little settlement had grown up. It was planned as one of the chain of supply posts in Nicholson's Expedition against the French. (See Fort Clinton.)

FORT ST. ANNE, the fourth in the chain of French forts in the Champlain Valley, was built by Captain de La Mothe on Isle La Motte in 1665. It was the last outpost from which the French made their raids into the territory of the Iroquois and from which their expeditions for the Massacres of Shenectady and Saratoga set out. (See Carignan-Salieres.)

FORT ST. JOHN, on the Richelieu River, was occupied as a British post during the Revolution. It was besieged by Montgomery in his advance on Montreal in 1775, and surrendered to him November 3d. (See Montgomery's Expedition.)

FORT ST. THERESA was the third in the chain of forts on the Richelieu River, erected in 1664 by order of Marquis de Tracy, Viceroy of Canada, to offset the Iroquois. It was located nine miles south of the present village of Chambly. (See Carignan-Salieres.)

FORT TICONDEROGA. The first fort built on the promontory which so perfectly commands the southern extremity of Lake Champlain was erected by the French in 1755 to prevent the English from entering Canada, and was called by them Fort Carillon (a chime of bells), in recognition of the music of near-by waterfalls. Here, in 1757, Montcalm assembled a force of 9,000 men, with which, sweeping up Lake George, he captured the English fort at its head. (See Fort William Henry.) In July of the following year the English general, James Abercrombie, unsuccessfully stormed Fort Carillon with 15,000 men, of whom 2,000 were killed, including Lord Howe (q.v.). (See Abercrombie's Expedition.)

In 1759, however, Abercrombie's successor, General Amherst, was more fortunate, investing the fort with 12,000 men. The French, under General Bourlamarque, by this time too weak to do otherwise, dismantled and abandoned both this fort and Fort St. Frederic,

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and retired permanently to Canada. After they had gone, three deserters came into the English camp reporting the fact of the embarkation and that a match was burning in the magazine that would soon blow the fortress to atoms. General Amherst offered a hundred guineas to any one of them who would point out the match so that it could be cut, but all shrank from the perilous venture. This was at ten o'clock. All was silent till eleven, when a broad, fierce glare burst on the night and a roaring explosion shook the promontory; then came a few breathless moments, and fragments of the old fort fell with clatter and splash on the surrounding land and water. But one bastion had thus been hurled skyward. The rest of the fort was little hurt, though the barracks were on fire. Thus ended the first act in the eventful drama of "Old Ti."

After the cession of Canada to Great Britain, the name of the fort was changed to Fort Ticonderoga. It was weakly garrisoned; and the War of the Revolution being well under way, one morning at daybreak, in May, 1775, it was surprised by Ethan Allen (q.v.) with his "Green Mountain Boys." The garrison promptly yielded, and the fort and its armament came quietly into the possession of the Americans. Credit for inspiring this attack has been claimed not only by Allen, but also by Benedict Arnold, Col. Samuel Holden Parsons, of Connecticut, and William Gilliland. It is probable that it occurred to many at the same time.

In the summer of 1777, General Burgoyne, on his way down from Canada, or perhaps, more exactly speaking, his second in command, Gen. William Phillips, an artillery officer of skill and energy, placed, in spite of tremendous natural obstacles, a battery on Sugar Loaf Hill, or Mt. Defiance (q.v.), and so compelled the bloodless evacuation of the old fortification, General St. Clair retreating without resistance. Later in the same year Gen. Benjamin Lincoln recaptured Mt. Defiance, releasing one hundred American prisoners and taking two hundred and ninety-three of the English, but failed to recover the fort itself. After Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, the English garrison was removed and the fort dismantled, although in 1780 another English force under General Haldimand was stationed there for a time.

Today, in all this fair and happy land, no more peaceful scene presents itself than these old ruined walls and their environment, where thousands of the brave men of two great nations have died, and human blood has flowed like water. They have been partly restored and preserved against further despoliation at the hands

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of time by the Pell family, decendants of William F. Pell, who acquired the property in 1818.

FORT WILLIAM, a blockhouse erected near the mouth of Otter Creek, witnessed part of the bitter strife between the settlers under the New Hampshire grants and those from New York. A New York grant gave to John Reid a tract four miles wide on both sides of Otter Creek, from its mouth to Sutherland Falls. Settlers under a New Hampshire patent, after having cleared the land and made roads, were driven out by Reid. Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys thereupon ejected Reid and his party and destroyed their gristmill. Reid returned with a party of Scotch settlers and once more expelled the original owners and repaired the mill. Again the Green Mountain Boys visited Reid's settlement, driving off the Scotch immigrants, burning their crops and breaking the mill-stones, which they threw over the falls. The Green Mountain Boys thereupon erected Fort William to clinch their advantage.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY, built at the head of Lake George by Gen. Sir William Johnson in 1755, was named in honor of William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, grandson of George II and brother of George III. It was well placed to command one of the most strategic locations on the war trails from Lake Champlain to Albany. Here began the long portage from Lake George to the Hudson at Fort Edward, and from here could be launched attacks over the mountain-hemmed waters of the lake against the French in Canada. The fort was of pine logs banked with sand, had four bastions, and was surrounded by a deep ditch. It stood upon a slight eminence overlooking the lake and was admirably planned to resist assault. After the battle of Lake George (q. v.), which was fought September 8, 1755, before the fort was built, General Johnson made no further demonstration against the French during that season, occupying his time upon the fortifications. The following year, 1756, the works were materially strengthened and completed, while the French were completing Fort Carillon, later called Fort Ticonderoga by the English.

In March, 1757, Chevalier Pierre Francois de Vaudreuil, with 1,500 French and Indians, made a night attack over the ice, which was unsuccessful, though they burned everything outside of the fort, including bateaux, quantities of lumber, provisions and houses. This was the forerunner of a more determined attack conducted by Montcalm in August of the same year, who invested the fort with

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

six thousand men and two thousand Indians. The works were held by only 2,300 men under command of Colonel Monroe, though Colonel Webb with large reinforcements was at Fort Edward, only fifteen miles away. Monroe's appeals for assistance were ignored by Webb, who cravenly kept to his defences. Finally, on August 9, Monroe surrendered under Montcalm's promise that his garrison would be given safe escort to Fort Edward. They were scarcely outside the walls, however, before the Indians set upon them and massacred a large number of the defenceless men, women and children, and carried others into captivity. This single blot upon the bright record of Montcalm has never been satisfactorily explained. Cooper, in the "Last of the Mohicans," has vividly described the scene with the characteristic vigor of his imagination. Parkman, however, has given a more trustworthy account. "On the morning after the massacre, the Indians decamped in a body and set out for Montreal, carrying with them their plunder and some two hundred prisoners, who, it was said, could not be got out of their hands. The French soldiers were set to the work of demolishing the English fort, and the task occupied several days. The barracks were torn down, and the large pine logs of the rampart thrown into a heap. The dead bodies that filled the casemates were added to the mass, and fire was set to the whole. The mighty funeral pyre blazed all night. Then on the 17th the army re-embarked. The din of 10,000 combatants, the rage, the terror, the agony were gone, and no living thing was left but the wolves that gathered from the mountains to feast upon the dead."—*Montcalm and Wolfe*, Vol. 1.

Fort William Henry was never again rebuilt, though the following year saw the brilliant army of Abercrombie encamped about the ruins in preparation for its ill-fated attack upon Ticonderoga. The site of the old fort is now occupied by the beautiful Fort William Henry Hotel, the grounds of which include the entire area of the old fortification. The outlines of the works may be traced in the mounds of earth under the pine grove which has grown up on the spot. In their center is a well, its stonework still in excellent preservation, though its waters have gone dry. Standing within the earthworks, it requires little imagination to picture the besieging army of Montcalm as it drew closer and closer to the walls, to hear the exchange of cannon and musketry between the fort and the trenches of the French, or the frightful war-cry of the Indians, echoed a thousand times from the surrounding mountains, as they



**BRONZE FIGURES OF JOHNSON AND "KING" HENDRICK SURMOUNT THE  
LAKE GEORGE BATTLE MONUMENT**



THE WORKS AT CROWN POINT COMMANDED A WIDE SWEEP OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN

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fell upon their helpless victims, on the lowland to the south, where the trail ran out to Fort Edward.

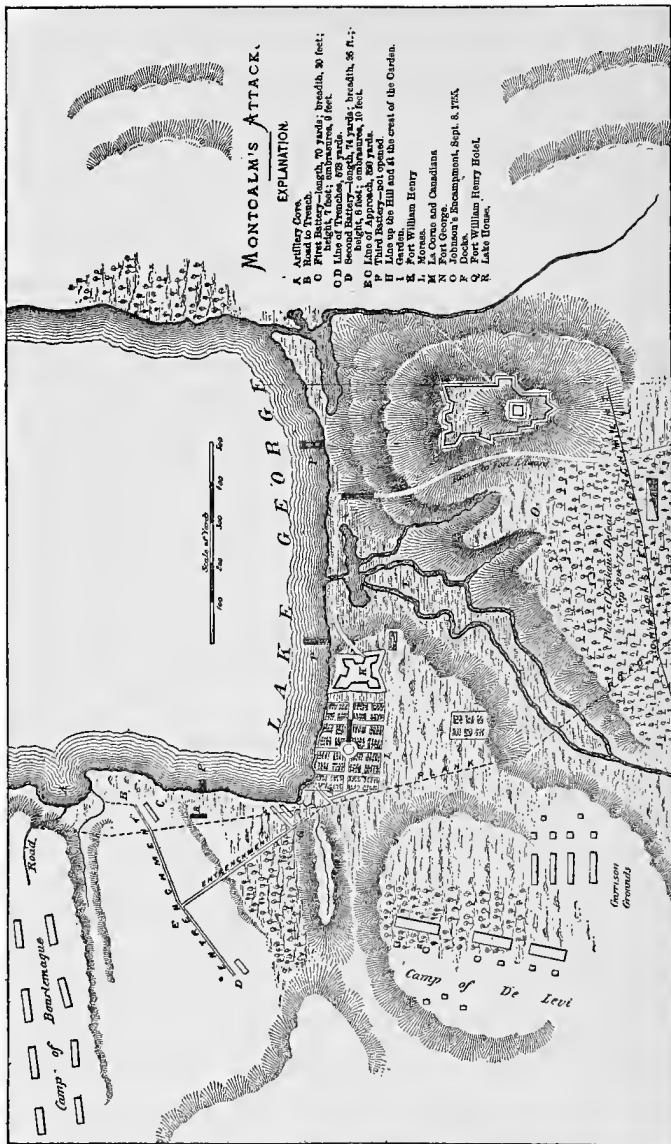
FORT WINSLOW was built in 1756 at Stillwater-on-the-Hudson, on the site of Fort Ingoldsby, which had been erected there by Colonel Schuyler in 1709. It was named after Gen. John Winslow, who succeeded General Johnson in command of Fort William Henry in 1756. Fort Winslow was designed as a supply station on the road northward from Albany.

FORTS IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY. During the Revolution, Schoharie county was frequently overrun by British and Indians, under Sir John Johnson, Brant and the notorious Walter Butler. Three forts were erected by the Colonists. The Upper Fort stood near the bank of Schoharie Creek, in the present limits of the town of Fulton, the Middle Fort was a short distance from Middleburg Village, on the plain east of the road to Schoharie Village, while the Lower Fort was the old stone church, about a mile north of Schoharie Court-house, and still standing. (See Old Stone Fort.) The settlement of Schoharie was burned and the valley devastated in October, 1780, but the three forts were never taken.

FRASER, GEN. SIMON (1729-77), in command of the right wing of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, was mortally wounded in the action of October 7 by Tim Murphy (q.v.), one of Morgan's riflemen, in obedience, it is said, to special instructions from that officer. Lossing says: "General Fraser, at the head of 500 picked men, was the directing spirit of the British troops in action. When the lines gave way, he brought order out of confusion; when regiments began to waver, he infused courage into them by voice and example. He was mounted upon a splendid iron-gray gelding and dressed in full uniform of a field officer."

Morgan, seeing how much the fate of the battle depended upon this man, gave orders to his sharpshooters to make him their target, and five minutes afterwards he fell and was taken off the field, shot through the stomach. At sunset the following day he was buried, at his own request, in a redoubt on a hill overlooking the Hudson, in full sight of both armies. Contemporary military writers affirm that had he lived, the British would have made good their retreat into Canada.

FRONTENAC, COUNT DE, Viceroy of New France from 1672 to 1698, administered the affairs of the new country with a firmness



# PLAN OF MONTCALM'S INVESTMENT OF FORT WILLIAM HENRY

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and decision which were largely responsible for the hold which the arms of France had gained upon the northern part of the continent before the end of the 17th century. Throughout its entire last quarter his mind and hand were behind every move of importance that was taken by the French in the historic country from Montreal southward to Albany.

FULTON'S STEAMBOAT, the "Clermont," arrived at the foot of Madison Avenue, Albany, September 5, 1807, thus completing the first steamboat trip of any length ever made in America, and for the first time establishing the system of steam navigation as a practical success.

FOUR BROTHER ISLANDS lie in Lake Champlain just east of Willsborough Point, and may be clearly seen from the car windows as the train rounds the rocky and picturesque side of Willsborough Bay. They were known as an important landmark to both French and English, the French calling them by the more poetic name of *Isle de Quatre Vents*. They are now owned by a New York gentleman who has made a refuge and breeding ground of them for the gulls which frequent the lake.

FREDERICK, HAROLD (1856-98), journalist and novelist, for a time resided in Albany, as editor of the *Evening Journal*. His "In the Valley," a story of 1777, has some of its most important scenes in that city.

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GANSEVOORT GEN. PETER (1749-1812), a native of Albany, for twenty days successfully defended Fort Schuyler, previously called Fort Stanwix (at what is now Rome, N. Y.), against British and Indians under St. Leger, whose co-operation with Burgoyne he prevented. (See Burgoyne's Campaign.) His grandfather in 1677 bought the land on which Stanwix Hall in Albany now stands. General Peter, who in early life also served under Montgomery in Canada, died in active command at the beginning of the War of 1812, and is buried in the Albany Rural Cemetery. A station on the Delaware and Hudson, just north of Saratoga, where he resided for many years, is named after him.

GATES, GEN. HORATIO, to whom Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, although for his services presented by Congress with a gold medal, does not stand well in the full light of history. It has

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been shown that he intrigued to supersede both Schuyler and Washington; that at the very battle of which he was nominally the winner, while his antagonist, Burgoyne, was in the thickest of the fight, receiving three bullets through his clothes, Gates was two miles away getting the wagon trains ready for a run in case of defeat; and that the laurels worn by him were really won by Morgan, Poor and Arnold. (See Battle of Saratoga.)

GERTRUDE OF WYOMING, a poem by Thomas Campbell (1777-1844), the English poet, has for its subject the Wyoming Massacre (q.v.). Gertrude was the daughter of Albert, patriarch of the valley. One day an Indian brought to Albert a lad of nine, named Henry Waldegrave, and told the old man that he had promised the boy's mother, at her death, to place her son under his care. The lad remained at Wyoming three years, and was then sent to his friends. When grown to manhood he returned and married Gertrude; but three months afterwards the massacre took place in which both the old man and Gertrude were killed. Henry then joined the army under Washington.

Campbell, in his poem, which is accompanied with many notes, says that Brant led the forces who perpetrated the massacre; but this was explicitly denied, both by Brant himself and by his biographer, William L. Stone. (See Stone, William L.)

GILLILAND, WILLIAM, was one of the most remarkable persons concerned in the early settlement and cultivation of the shores of Lake Champlain, as distinguished from their military conquest. In 1764 he purchased several large tracts of land, which had been granted under royal authority to officers and soldiers who had served in the Canadian campaigns. These tracts extended from near Split Rock to north of the Bouquet River. Here he established a settlement, and from then until the Revolution labored unceasingly to found a manorial estate. The tide of the Revolution, however, destroyed his colony; and he died at last, after having been in prison for years in New York City for debt, and subsequently making unsuccessful efforts to re-establish himself, a broken and discouraged old man. Nevertheless many of the names along Lake Champlain commemorate his project—the best known being Willsborough, after himself; Elizabethtown, named after his wife; and Bessboro, an early name for Westport, in honor of his daughter.

GREAT CARRYING PLACE was the short interval of only eleven miles between the Hudson at Fort Edward and the forks of

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Wood Creek at Fort Ann. It constituted the sole break of consequence in the long water route through Lake Champlain, Wood Creek, and the Hudson. During the long years of aboriginal occupation it was one of the best-known trails in the east, and for the same strategic reasons which made it the highway of the Indians it has been used ever since by the white men for war and commerce. Colonel Schuyler, who commanded the vanguard of Nicholson's Expedition (q. v.) in 1709, traversed the trail, and broadened and improved it considerably. Thereafter it alternately fell into disuse and was reopened as the contending armies of France, England and the colonies surged backward and forward. Indeed, it has been advanced as one of the causes for the failure of Burgoyne's Campaign (q. v.) that Maj. Philip Skene, the founder of Whitehall, advised Burgoyne to advance by way of the Great Carrying Place instead of Lake George, in order that Skene might have a better road cut for himself to the southern settlements. The smooth, level stretches of the Great Carrying Place are now crossed by the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson, a highway of trade and travel, the users of which are little concerned with the fortunes of war, save as they are called to mind by the historic landmarks which line the route from end to end.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS was the name given to soldiers of Vermont originally organized in 1770 by Ethan Allen (q.v.) to oppose the claims of New York State to Vermont territory. When hostilities with Great Britain began, they distinguished themselves by seizing Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Skenesborough. (See Whitehall.) Thereupon the "Boys" were granted by Congress the same pay as soldiers of the Continental Army, and allowed to choose their own officers. For a while they were practically the masters of Lake Champlain.

GROWLER AND EAGLE, two sloops under the command of Lieut. Sidney Smith, were captured by the British in a severe engagement in the Richelieu River on June 3, 1813. Receiving information that the British gunboats were making sorties out of the river into the lower end of the lake and harassing small craft, Thomas MacDonough, then a lieutenant in the United States Navy, in command of operations on Lake Champlain, ordered Lieutenant Smith to proceed with the "Growler" and "Eagle" to the vicinity of the Richelieu to attack the gunboats. Smith discovered three of

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the British on the morning of June 3d, and pursued them down the Richelieu until he came within sight of the British works at Isle aux Noix. He then turned and began to beat back against a head-wind and an adverse current into the open lake.

"As soon as the British were aware of the advantages these circumstances gave them, three of their row-galleys came out from under the works at Isle aux Noix and opened a brisk fire upon the sloops. As the galleys carried long twenty-fours, while the largest guns on the sloops were eighteens, the former were able to select their own distance, nor could the latter come to close quarters without running within range of the fire of the batteries on the island. To render the situation of the sloops still more critical, the British now lined the woods on each side of the river, and opened upon them with musketry. This fire was returned with constant discharges of grape and canister, and in this manner the contest was continued for several hours, with gallantry on both sides. About four hours after the commencement of the action, a shot from one of the galleys struck the "Eagle" under her starboard quarter and passed out on the other side, ripping off a plank under water. The sloop went down almost immediately, but fortunately in shoal water, and her crew were taken off by boats sent from the shore; soon after this accident, the "Growler" had her forestay and main-boom shot away, when she became unmanageable and ran ashore."—*Palmer*.

The British repaired the "Growler" and "Eagle," changing their names to the "Finch" and "Chubb," and they subsequently formed part of the British squadron under Downie in the battle of Lake Champlain (q. v.), where they were so badly injured that both vessels fell into the hands of the Americans.

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**HALF-WAY BROOK**, at Glens Falls, was one of the important stopping-places on the portage from the Hudson at Fort Edward to the head of Lake George. During the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars there were frequent fortifications in these few miles, of which the one at Half-Way Brook was the most important, as it stood about midway between Fort Edward and Fort William Henry. The New York State Historical Association has erected a large bronze tablet at the corner of Glen Street and Glenwood Avenue, marking Half-Way Brook, Fort Amherst, and the Seven Mile Post. The inscriptions on this tablet are as follows:

# THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

## HALF-WAY BROOK

So called because midway between Forts Edward and William Henry. From 1755 to 1780 it was the scene of many bloody skirmishes, surprises and ambushes. Here the French and Indians inflicted two horrible massacres, one in the summer of 1756 and the other in July, 1758.

## FORT AMHERST

A noted military post midway between this marker and the brickyard. Its site was known locally as "The Garrison Grounds." The location was used as a fortified camp, 1757-1758. The fort was built in 1759. It was occupied by the forces of Baron Riedesel in the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777. It was burned in 1780 in the Carleton Raid at the time of the Northern Invasion.

## THE SEVEN-MILE POST

Was a blockhouse with stockaded enclosure, occupying the rise of ground north of the Brook and west of the road from 1755 to Revolutionary times. During that period it was one of the most important halting places in North America.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, classed by many as the greatest of American statesmen, was married in the Schuyler mansion, still standing at the head of Schuyler Street, Albany, on Dec. 4, 1780, to Elizabeth Schuyler, the daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. They had met while Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, then on the staff of General Washington, was engaged in the difficult and delicate task of obtaining troops from General Gates after the Burgoyne campaign. She survived her husband's murder, at the hands of Aaron Burr, for half a century. (See Schuyler Family.)

HARBOR ISLAND MASSACRE. On the evening of July 25, 1757, a scouting party of three or four hundred English, under Col. John Parker, left Fort William Henry and proceeded about half way down Lake George to what are now called Harbor Islands, where the next morning at dawn they were set upon by Indians. One hundred and thirty-one English were killed outright, twelve only escaped, and the remainder were taken prisoners. Six days after, Montcalm and his army, on their way up the lake to the capture and massacre of Fort William Henry, saw the boats and mutilated bodies floating on the water.

HARTE, BRET, was born in Albany, August 25, 1839. His father, a teacher in Albany Female Academy, died leaving little property; and when the future novelist was only fifteen, he went with his mother to California, of which he eventually became the first and best known literary exponent.

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

HENDRICK, "KING," a Mohawk chief, was killed near the Williams Monument (q.v.), September 8, 1755. (See Battle of Lake George.) He was very eloquent, and had great influence over his people. On the morning of the engagement in which he was killed the old chief made a speech to his warriors, which was so animated and his gestures so expressive that Massachusetts officers listened in admiration, although they could not understand a word. He rode at the head of the column; but almost at the first onslaught his horse was shot, and the old man was killed with a bayonet as he attempted to rise. Hendrick was a great debater, and at the Congress of 1754 (q.v.), where part of the business was to conclude a treaty with the Six Nations, he made a famous speech, upbraiding the British generals for overcautious tardiness and lack of military spirit. A statue of himself and Gen. Sir William Johnson, his close friend, surmounts the Lake George Battle Monument, a short distance south of Fort William Henry Hotel.

HERKIMER'S ORDER, GENERAL, for troops to go to Fort Edward, has thus been handed down, indicating that the gallant hero of Oriskany could much better fight the English than he could spell their language:

"Ser you will orter yur bodellyen do merchs Immiedietlih do ford edward weid for das brofiesen and amonieschen fied for on bettell. Dis yu will disben yur berrell from frind Nicolas herchheimer. To Carnel pieder bellinge, ad de plats, ochdober 18, 1776."

(Sir: You will order your battalion to march immediately to Fort Edward, with four days' provision and ammunition fit for one battle. This you will disobey at your peril. From your friend, Nicholas Herschheimer. To Colonel Peter Bellinge, at the Flats, October 18, 1776.)

HIAWATHA, "the chief, of whom the Great Spirit was an ancestor, was the founder of the Confederacy of the Five Nations. He devoted his long life to the good of his people, and finally was borne in the flesh to the Happy Hunting Grounds. The writer is indebted to As-que-sent-wah, a member of the Onondaga tribe, an authority upon Indian local lore, and well known among white men as Edward Winslow Paige, for an account of the tradition which fixes the home of Hiawatha at Schonowe (Schenectady). Mr. Paige owns the lot at the west end of Union Street on the banks of the Brunekill, upon which the castle and residence stood. He points out to visitors existing traces of Indian occupation."—*Judson S. Landon*, in "*Historic Towns of the Middle States*."

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

HONESDALE, PA., was named after Philip Hone, Mayor of New York in 1825-26. He was also first president of the Delaware and Hudson. His bust stands in the hall of the New York Mercantile Library, of which he was one of the founders.

HOWE, GEORGE AUGUSTUS LORD VISCOUNT, a brigadier-general attached to the staff of General Abercrombie (see Abercrombie's Expedition), holds one of the most unique positions in the history of the Colonial wars. His was the master mind of that ill-starred enterprise, and in his death the British Army received a handicap from which it did not recover until Lord Jeffrey Amherst assumed command in 1759. (See Fort Ticonderoga.) In Howe alone, of all the British officers of rank during the French and Indian War, do we find any appreciation of the Colonial troops and of the methods of border warfare. Howe had accompanied Rogers and Stark upon scouting expeditions, leaving behind his gaudy uniform of a British officer and wearing the less conspicuous dress of the Rangers. Contrary to the universal custom of the officers of the regular army, he gave up those luxuries with which they endeavored to surround themselves in the midst of the wilderness, in spite of difficulties of transportation. He adapted himself to the conditions of the country, and worked at all times to have the regular troops conform to those conditions and co-operate with the provincials. By both sides he was respected and loved for his ability and personality, and by the Colonial troops he was especially idolized as the only officer who realized their value.

Lord Howe fell at the first fire in Abercrombie's advance against Ticonderoga, July 6, 1758. The place of his burial has been much discussed by historians. The view commonly accepted is that his body was conveyed to Albany by his young friend, Gen. Philip Schuyler, and buried in old St. Peter's Church, that stood in the middle of State Street. Forty-four years later, when that edifice was demolished, his remains were supposedly deposited under the chancel of the second St. Peter's. In 1859 this building gave way to the present structure, and a coffin, believed to be Lord Howe's, was then enclosed within a brick wall that forms part of the foundation of the vestibule. Another version is that he was buried near the field of battle at Ticonderoga. Color is lent to this by the finding of what is known as the Lord Howe Stone, which was discovered by Peter DuShane, a laborer, while digging a trench in Ticonderoga Village, October 3, 1889, and now preserved in the Black Watch Memorial (q. v.). The inscription on it reads: "MEM OF LO

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

HOWE KILLED TROUT BROOK." This has led many to believe that Lord Howe was buried at Ticonderoga. Bones found interred with the Lord Howe Stone are now buried in Academy Park, at Ticonderoga Village. (See Boulder to the Heroes of the Four Nations.)

HUDSON RIVER was "The Great North River of the New Netherlands, by some called the Manhattes, from the people who dwelt near its mouth; by others also Rio de Montagne, or River of the Mountain; by some also Nassau; but by our own countrymen generally the Great River."—*De Laet: Nieuwe Werelt, Amsterdam, 1625*. Its highest sources are found in Indian Pass, in the heart of the Great Peaks, and in Lake Tear of the Clouds, a tiny body of water nestling in a hollow almost at the summit of Mt. Marcy. In its southward journey it receives nearly every water flowing on the eastern and southern slope of the Adirondacks, until below Glens Falls it has swelled to form an important link in that wonderful water route from New York to Montreal. From its mouth northward it offered during the early struggles of the Revolution a strategic belt, which, if held in connection with the historic highway at the north, would cut the united Colonies in two and end the rebellion. The plan of the British to control the Hudson was practically consummated, but their reverse came along the bitterly contested northern lakes.

**I**NDIAN OCCUPATION. Though history and tradition hold no record of any permanent Indian settlements along Lake Champlain, there are, nevertheless, abundant evidences to be found that at times far antedating the advent of Champlain in 1609 the Indians for brief periods occupied camp sites beside the lake and along the shores of some of the streams which flow into it. These evidences consist of the remains of stone implements, bits of pottery and pipes, arrow-heads, and spear-heads. Few graves have been found, and there are no earthworks or mounds. A few copper spear-heads, hatchets and gouges have been discovered, but these were all surface or field finds, no copper relics having been obtained from any of the camp sites.

Farther south, along the Susquehanna Division of the Delaware and Hudson, chiefly in Albany, Schoharie and Otsego counties, the Indian occupation was more permanent. A large number of sites has been discovered there, some with earthworks and mounds, and many of them have yielded abundant relics.

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

Relics are still to be found by careful search at many of the places where camps were located. These sites, as recorded by Beauchamp in "Aboriginal Occupation of New York," are as follows:

### CLINTON COUNTY

1. At the north end of Upper Chateaugay Lake, on the east side of the outlet.
2. On the west shore of Lake Champlain, north of Rouse's Point.
3. At Coopersville, in the town of Champlain and east of Chazy River.
4. Two sites on the lake shore at the commencement and end of Point au Fer.
5. Four sites on the lake shore in the town of Champlain, from King's Bay to the south line of the town.
6. On the lake shore near the north line of the town of Chazy, north of the mouth of Little Chazy River.
7. Two sites on the south shore of Monty Bay, in Beekmantown.
8. On the north shore of Tredwell Bay, in Beekmantown.
9. A site north of East Beekmantown.
10. A site west of Woodruff Pond, and two between it and Lake Champlain, near the north line of the town of Plattsburg.
11. Four sites at the head of Cumberland Bay in the town of Plattsburg.
12. A site about half way along the outside shore of Cumberland Head.
13. One in the city of Plattsburg on the shore of Cumberland Bay, north of the Saranac River.
14. One in the town of Plattsburg, a mile east of Morrisonville, and on the northeast side of Saranac River.
15. One south of the Salmon River at Fredenburg Falls.
16. On the shore of Lake Champlain, in the town of Plattsburg, is a site south of a small creek and north of Bluff Point. There are also two sites between Bluff Point and a small stream on the south.
17. A site is on the lake shore at the mouth of Salmon River, close to the south line of the town of Plattsburg.
18. A site on the west shore of Valcour Island, south of a projecting point.
19. A site in the town of Saranac, near the east line. It is south of the Saranac River, and one and one-half miles southwest of Elsinore.
20. In the town of Schuyler Falls, one and one-half miles southwest of Morrisonville.

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

21. On the Salmon River, near the south line of the town of Schuyler Falls, a mile east of the village of Schuyler Falls.
22. On the lake shore, near Valcour in Peru.
23. In the town of Peru, near the mouth of Little Ausable River.
24. Three between the Little Ausable River and the Ausable.
25. On the end of Ausable Point in Peru.
26. On the Little Ausable, half a mile north of Harkness, near the north line of the town of Ausable.
27. Southeast of Ferrona in the town of Ausable, north of the river and east of the railroad. Another south of Arnold Hill, west of Ferrona.
28. There is a workshop, a half an acre in extent, a mile north of the Little Ausable, and west of Arnold Hill.

### ESSEX COUNTY

Beauchamp states that there were no important sites in Essex county, but many traces of early and late passage. He mentions but three locations, with his authority for them.

1. The vestiges of Indian occupation in North Elba and the territory around the interior lakes leave no doubt that at some former time they congregated there in great numbers.—*Watson: History of Essex County*. A supposed recent village has been reported at North Elba.—*Smith: History of Essex County*.
2. Arrow-heads, etc., were abundant at Elizabethtown.—*Smith: History of Essex County*.
3. Large arrow-heads, pestles, mortars, chisels, gouges, knives, axes and pottery occur in the north part of Ticonderoga, "along the creek, the flats of Trout Brook, and especially near the rapids at the head of the outlet." Recent articles were also abundant.—*Smith: History of Essex County*.

### WARREN COUNTY

Warren county was mainly a land of passage with many camps and few villages.

1. Toward the head of Lake George, on Dunham's Bay, was a small camp, and another was located on Van Wormer's Bay, though with but few relics. Most of these sites are mentioned in the *History of the Town of Queensbury*, by A. W. Holden.
2. Abundant relics occur at "Old Bill Harris's Camp," Harri-sena. There are several small sites along the creek leading to Dunham's Bay.

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

3. Several small sites extending over a square mile, and including Round Pond and a small creek near it, in the town of Queensbury. Early relics and an unexplored mound in the creek bottom.
4. Several sites in an area of one and one-half miles east along the outlet of Glen Lake, in Queensbury. One small site on the south side of the lake.
5. Large site on high ground, beside the inlet of Glen Lake.
6. A large and early village site with some smaller ones along the brook flowing into Glen Lake.
7. Two sites, historic and prehistoric, covering about six acres and having many relics, are located on both sides of the big bend at the rifts of the Hudson River. Fragments of pottery are scattered all over the county on both sides of the Hudson.

### SARATOGA COUNTY

1. A cemetery is reported on the south bank of the Sacandaga, in the town of Edinburg, but is really in the town of Day.—*French: Gazetteer of New York.*
2. Near the mill pond on Snookkill in Wilton were early camps or a village.—*French: Gazetteer of New York.*
3. There was a site at Saratoga Village with early relics.
4. Early relics are found on the camp sites on the flats at Saratoga Lake.—*Stone: Reminiscences of Saratoga.*
5. South of Stafford's bridge on the south side of the outlet was a grave with pottery.—*Stone: Reminiscences of Saratoga.*
6. A supposed pottery kiln was south of Fish Creek between the bridge and the "Old Milligan Place."—*Stone: Reminiscences of Saratoga.*
7. There were camp sites along Fish Creek from Saratoga Lake to Schuylerville. One very large one is near the mouth.
8. There was a large camp four miles from the mouth of Fish Creek.
9. A recent camp or village site was located on "Arrowhead Farm." This is on the hill west of Saratoga Lake, a mile south of the north end.
10. There is a large and long occupied site at Round Lake, with early relics. There are smaller sites on the inlet.
11. There was a cache of flints in Charlton on the east side of Consalus Vlaie. Pottery is found on most sites. Arrowheads occur on all plowed land from Bemis Heights to Wilber's Basin.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Like Warren county this was a land of passage, and many scattered implements have been found. The known sites are as follows:

1. Site east of Cossayuna Lake with fine relics.

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

2. A similar small site near Cambridge.
3. Several interesting sites near Smith's Basin, south of Fort Ann, with much débris and some large caches of chipped implements.

### ALBANY COUNTY

Trails led from the Hudson to the western streams, and along these scattered relics are found, but there were no villages of importance. In the State Museum are arrow-heads from Bethlehem, Guilderland, Loudonville and Watervliet, and ceremonial objects from Albany and Bethlehem. The principal trail was from Schenectady to Albany, and surface finds have been made in the sand-fields between Schenectady and Karners.

1. An Iroquois castle was on an island at the mouth of the Mohawk, as shown on Van Rensselaer's map of 1630.
2. A large camp site is near the arsenal at Watervliet, one hundred rods from the river. Thick spears, arrow-heads, scrapers, net sinkers and a few ceremonial stones are found.
3. There was much cleared land at Albany. Father Jogues wrote in 1664 that the Dutch "found some pieces of ground all ready, which the savages had formerly prepared."
4. The Mohawks afterward had a fishing place at Cohoes, according to De Vries.

### SCHOHARIE COUNTY

1. A stone-heap near Sloansville was noticed by Rev. Gideon Hawley, in 1753. Every Indian cast a stone on it in passing and his guide did the same. The heap was four rods long, one or two wide, and from ten to fifteen feet high. It has been obliterated.—*Simms: History of Schoharie County.*
2. A mound on Shingler's land, near the cemetery south of Sloansville, was on the east side of the road to Central Bridge. A workshop extended into the cemetery. There is also a recent Indian cemetery on the same side, on Albert L. Fisher's farm. This has headstones. A village site and workshop are on the east toward the creek.
3. There was a workshop at the base of the lower Helderberg group, fifty rods west of the bridge over Schoharie Creek. In this are perfect and unfinished knives and arrow and spear heads.—*Smithsonian Report, 1879.* There was also a workshop north and west of the depot at Schoharie, and another west of the creek and fair grounds.
4. At Grovenor Corners was a recent camp by a ledge of rocks.—*Smithsonian Report, 1879.*

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

5. A square stockade was built for the Indians on Vrooman's land by Sir William Johnson. It had two blockhouses at opposite corners. There is a burial place here. A village and stockade were east of the creek and opposite the next mentioned. The Schoharies had a village and stockade west of the creek on Henry Vrooman's land.—*Simms: History of Schoharie County.*
6. Another village and cemetery was on the Snyder farm, several miles south of the fort mentioned in No. 5.—*Simms: History of Schoharie County.*
7. There was a recent cemetery on the river near Fultonham.—*Simms: History of Schoharie County.*
8. A Mohegan village was at the mouth of Little Schoharie Creek, in Middleburg. This had a stockade, and all four forts were within four miles of the court-house.—*Simms: History of Schoharie County.*

### OTSEGO COUNTY

1. The Iroquois had little to do with Otsego county until recent times, and the few sites are of minor importance. Most of those about Richfield Springs are taken from *Richfield Springs and Vicinity*, by W. T. Bailey.

An oblong mound, often visited by the Oneidas, was reputed to be the grave of a chief and was in Mr. Hopkinson's orchard in that town. A recent cemetery was on a ridge opposite the Lake House. Three skeletons were found near that house and a cache of flint articles near the lake. Several sites on Oak Ridge, west of the lake, half a mile from the head, had early articles. In grading near the bridge east of this ridge, skeletons were found with flat stones over the faces.—*Bailey.*

2. Francis W. Halsey says that the first settlers in Cooperstown found arrow-heads and stone axes in great abundance. This is the statement in *J. F. Cooper's Chronicles of Cooperstown*. There is a supposed sepulchral mound at that place, on the east side of the Susquehanna.
3. Several camp sites with early relics have been reported at the northwest end of Otsego Lake.
4. An Indian mound was discovered at Oneonta.
5. Mr. Halsey says that on the Susquehanna, west of the mouth of the Charlotte River, was an Indian orchard, and a mound on an adjacent island was called the grave of Kagatinga, a chief. Vetal Winn reports an early site of three or four acres in the angle made by the south side of the Charlotte River with the Susquehanna. Pottery is found there. Articles from this spot were in the fine collection destroyed in the burning of the Oneonta Normal School.

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

6. The ancient Unadilla was burned in 1778, as a result of Sullivan's Expedition (q. v.), and was at the junction of the Unadilla with the Susquehanna, on both sides of the river.
7. It is stated upon very good authority that an ancient earthwork once existed near Unadilla.—*Squier: Antiquities of New York*. It is also stated that an Indian monument of a conical form, ten feet high, once stood in this town.—*Barber: Historical Collections of New York*. Mr. Halsey also mentions this, a mile below Unadilla, on the north side of the river, as a heap of stones on which the Indians cast a stone as they passed.
8. Halsey says that there was also a mound in which relics were found, but which was probably natural, on the north side of the Susquehanna.
9. A rather large village with an apple orchard was at the mouth of Otego Creek. Arrow-heads and sinkers are found.
10. A large site between Schenevus Creek and the Susquehanna River, reported by T. L. Bishop, is thought by him to have been Towanoendalough, the first Mohawk town on the Susquehanna, visited by Rev. Gideon Hawley in 1753.† It is near, and a little east of Colliersville. The prehistoric relics far outnumber the recent, so that there were at least two occupations. It is on the north side of Schenevus Creek and covers from ten to fifteen acres. On the west side of the river arrow-heads, hammer-stones and flint chips occur.
11. A camp site is two miles north of Colliersville and east of the river. Triangular arrow-heads and broken and perfect earthenware are found.
12. A recent site is one-fourth mile south of Portlandville, east of the river. It has rude and early implements.
13. A small site three miles north of Portlandville, east of the river, has also early relics.
14. Early relics are scattered about near the confluence of Cherry Valley Creek and the Susquehanna, a mile east of Milford.
15. Early relics are also found on a camping ground of five acres, a mile north of Milford, west of the river.
16. Arrow-heads are found on camps one-half mile below Phoenix Mills, east of the river.
17. Niskayuna Rock is a large boulder two miles north of Middlefield, on the west side of Cherry Valley Creek. It is a reputed rendezvous, with some relics.
18. An early camp is on the Coats farm, one-half mile south of Roseboom, on the west side of Cherry Valley Creek.



JOGUES'S ISLAND IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN, WHERE THE JESUIT PRIEST WAS TORTURED BY IROQUOIS



HIGH ROCK SPRING IN 1845



SARATOGA AS IT IS TODAY



*Dillon, McLellan and Beadel, Architects*

*Carl Augustus Heber, Sculptor*

THE CHAMPLAIN MEMORIAL AT CROWN POINT



## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

19. Camp site with abundant arrow-heads at Schenevus Lake, a mile southwest of Schenevus.
20. A small camp site lies a mile west of Maryland, north of the creek.
21. A camp is located on the west side of the river, two miles below Colliersville. Rude implements and an engraved banner stone have been found.
22. A large camp, three miles above Oneonta, on the west side, was an early site. A similar camp is opposite. These are above the camp at No. 5.
23. An early and extensive camp is found two miles below Oneonta, north of the river. Arrow-heads and pestles occur as on most local early sites.
24. Perfect pottery has been found near Otsego, on the east bank of Otadawa Creek.
25. A large camp has been located two miles north of Otsego, east of and near the creek.
26. There is a camp on the Matlin farm, one and one-half miles north of Garrettsville, east of Butternut Creek, which contains early relics.
27. A camp with early relics on the west side of Butternut Creek, two miles south of Morris, is on Jerome Lull's farm. Pestles are found on nearly all the above sites.

INDIAN PASS is cut deep in the chain of the Great Peaks, between Mt. McIntyre and Wallace. It is a tremendous chasm, upward of a mile in length, from the bottom of whose gorge the perpendicular side of Wallace towers a thousand feet into the blue of the sky. From its northern side the water of the Ausable takes its start for the St. Lawrence. But a few minutes' walk on its southern slope are found the first faint trickles of the Hudson. They flow downward along the bottom of the gorge, for the most part out of sight beneath the mass of titanic boulders that have been hurled from the mountain-sides or dropped there by the grinding glaciers that once covered the country. Here and there one may reach them by climbing into dark and chilly caverns. They are icy cold to the hand and clear as crystal. To the superstitious mind of the Iroquois, Indian Pass appealed with tremendous force. No warrior dared to be caught there after dark, for it was the home of the Go-nos-gwah, the stonish giants of Iroquois fable, who lived upon human flesh. There also was Da-yoh-je-ga-go, "The Place Where the Storm Clouds Meet in Battle with the Great Serpents." Another designation was He-no-da-wa-da, "Pass of the Thunders." In spite of its terrors, the Pass was largely used by the Indians, as it offered ready transit

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

between favorite sections of their hunting ground. Today it is one of the most beautiful and unspoiled sections of the Adirondack forest, and an objective for wilderness travelers up the valley of the Hudson from North Creek or southward from Lake Placid.

**INDIAN TRAILS.** Two trails led from Lake Champlain into the Mohawk Valley. One started at Ticonderoga and passed through Lake George. Thence it ran across country, passing the Hudson not far west of Glens Falls, and proceeded through the towns of Moreau and Wilton, turning west through the pass south of Mt. McGregor, at Stile's Tavern, over near Lake Desolation. It continued southwest through Galway, and thence into the Mohawk Valley, a little west of Amsterdam. This was called the Kaya-drosseras Trail.

The other started at Whitehall, and led thence to Fort Edward, down the Hudson to Schuylerville, up Fish Creek to Saratoga Lake, and then up the Kayadrosseras River to Mourningkill. From there was a carry to Ballston Lake, and another to Eel Creek, down which the route ran to the Mohawk. This was called the Saratoga Trail.

Everywhere through the Adirondack Mountains ran other trails, some of them scarcely perceptible from little use, while others were worn deep into the soft covering of the forest floor. They followed the banks of streams or cut through the wilderness from lake to lake. Probably the most important was that through Indian Pass, connecting, as it did, the whole territory of the upper Hudson with the beautiful Keene Valley. Some of these trails have become modern highways and State roads. Others are the logging roads of lumbermen, following lines of least resistance and ending usually upon some waterway. Even the hunting trails are still kept open in some places, their twists and turns marked for the uninitiated by blazes upon the trees. The abrasions of steel-studded campers' shoes make them easier to follow than of old.

**IRON DAM.** The scene of one of the earliest attempts to wrest fortunes from the heart of the Adirondack wilderness is located at the foot of Indian Pass, between Lake Henderson and Lake Sanford. In 1826 an old Indian of the Saint Francis tribe, named Sabele, approached David Henderson, one of the proprietors of an iron-works at North Elba, on the Ausable, and showed him a lump of high-grade iron ore, saying that he obtained it where water ran over an iron dam. He thereupon took Mr. Henderson

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

and a party to a point just below Lake Henderson, where the outlet of the lake ran over a dam of rich iron ore on its way to Lake Sanford. Mr. Henderson and his associates subsequently erected extensive iron-works at the spot. The difficulties of transportation, however, fifty miles through the wilderness to Lake Champlain, were too great, and upon the death of Mr. Henderson, the moving spirit, who accidentally shot himself at Calamity Pond on the shoulder of Mount Marcy some years later, the enterprise was abandoned, though the property is still held by the McIntyre Iron Works. Now the ruined furnaces lift their chimneys above the tree-tops, objects of wonder and surprise to every traveler in that remote section of the woods.

IROQUOIS, or Five (afterward Six) Nations, consisted of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, to which in 1715 were added the Tuscaroras from the south. Under their traditional leader, Hiawatha, these tribes formed a league which exists among their remnants to the present day. They occupied central New York, and were surrounded on all sides by tribes chiefly of Algonquin (q.v.) stock, against whom they waged continual war. In the French and English wars they were allied with the English. At the outbreak of the Revolution, while the league, as such, declared for neutrality, each tribe was allowed to act for itself. With the exception of the Oneidas, and part of the Tuscaroras, they sided against the Americans. The Mohawks and Cayugas followed their great chief, Brant, to Canada, where they settled. (See Unadilla.)

ISLE LAC DU ST. SACREMENT, the largest of the Mother Bunch group and the most northern of the large islands in Lake George, has been delivered into the custody of the New York State Historical Association by the State of New York. Originally known by another name, it now perpetuates the original designation which Father Isaac Jogues (q.v.) applied to Lake George in 1646. The Association has planned ultimately to erect a suitable memorial to the martyred missionary, who was the first white man to behold the mountain-framed loveliness of the "Lake-That-Shuts-Itself-In."

ISLE LA MOTTE, bulking impressively in the northern waters of Lake Champlain, just west of the Hero Islands, has a record as thrilling with vital human interest as one will find anywhere in the pages of our national history. Lying squarely beside the highway through the Gate of the Country, it witnessed every passing expedi-

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

tion, and received most of them upon its shores for longer or shorter periods. Its strategic and most frequented spot was Sandy Point, which projects into the lake near the northwestern corner of the island. Here was located Fort St. Anne (q. v.), and here the Jesuits erected the Shrine of St. Anne and celebrated mass in 1666. Thus Isle La Motte was the seat of the first organized Christian effort in the Champlain Valley. Isle La Motte was "the convenient stopping-place for military and naval expeditions as well as a port for passenger steamers, for many years running through the lake, and has been visited by civil, military and naval officers of three nations and such distinguished personages as Peter Kalm in 1749, and quite likely by Charles Dickens in 1842, and later by President William McKinley and Col. Theodore Roosevelt while Vice-President, and many others. Viceroy de Tracy, M. de Chazy, Bishop de Laval and others were here at various times in the Seventeenth Century. Capt. John Schuyler, on his return from his military expedition to Canada, spent here the night of August 24, 1690. Maj. Peter Schuyler in his journal describes his trip through the lake with his flotilla of canoes manned by 266 whites and Indians in the year 1691, and his advance to 'Fort La Motte several years deserted' on the 26th of August, where he remained over night. Capt. John Schuyler stopped near this fort on his mission to Canada in September, 1698. This island was included in the grant by the Governor of Canada, M. de Beauharnois, to Sieur Pean, major of the town and castle of Quebec, on April 10, 1733. It was also included in the French seignory granted to Sieur Bedou, Counsellor in the Superior Council of Quebec in 1752. Canadians were attacked on this point (Sandy Point) by the savages in 1694 or 1695, and French settlers were put to death here in 1746 and others were taken prisoners by the Indians. We know not the extent of the martyrdom nor of the savage persecution that has been suffered on this soil which has been made sacred by the shedding of human blood.

"In 1775 Gen. Philip Schuyler and Brig.-Gen. Richard Montgomery met here on their way to Quebec, where the brave Montgomery afterward lost his life. In 1776 Arnold's fleet lay at anchor off this island, from August 8th to August 19th, from which he made an official report.

"Over at yonder Point au Fer, within view of this Point, was stationed, in 1775, a large body of Americans, and that point was fortified by General Sullivan in 1776. It fell into the possession of General Burgoyne in 1777, and was occupied by the British until

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1788, five years after the Treaty of Peace. Farther to the north may be seen Windmill Point, where was held an International Council in 1766 to consider the location of the boundary line between New York and Quebec and to hear the arguments of the French claimants to seignories on Lake Champlain. The boundary was fixed in 1768. There it was that Arnold on August 6, 1776, encountered Indians in the British service.

"Isle La Motte was settled in 1785 by Ebenezer Hyde, Enoch Hall and William Blanchard, and organized into a township in 1790, a year before Vermont was admitted into the Union and while it was an independent republic. This island was occupied by the British in the War of 1812; and Captain Pring erected a battery of three long eighteen-pounders on the west shore on September 4, 1814, 'to cover the landing of the supplies for the troops.'" — *Henry Wayland Hill, at Champlain Tercentenary Celebration.*

**JOGUES, ISAAC** (1607-1646), the discoverer of Lake George, was a French Jesuit missionary, whose recorded devotion to the cause for which he labored has never been excelled in the history of martyrdom. Coming to Canada, he was sent to labor among the Hurons. While traveling with them, they fell into an ambush and were captured by the Mohawks. Father Jogues could have escaped, but surrendered in order to be near the wounded and dying. As the chief Frenchman in the party, he was subjected to terrible tortures, his finger-nails being torn out by the roots, and other outrages being heaped upon him. The Iroquois with their captives then started for the villages on the Mohawk, and at an island in Cole Bay, just below Westport, on the western side of Lake Champlain, encountered another large war party. There, on what is now known as Jogues's Island, the captives were compelled to run the gauntlet and to furnish other savage and painful amusement for the Iroquois. Running the gauntlet he characterized as "a narrow road to Paradise." This was repeated several times in the villages along the Mohawk River. Once, in the midst of his agony, Jogues baptised two candidates with drops of dew on a cornstalk thrown him by an Indian. Frequently he received confessions of his converts as they were burning at the stake. Finally, after much suffering and many indignities, he succeeded in escaping through the efforts of the Dutch settlers at Fort Orange, some of whom risked their lives in his behalf. He returned to France, but could not control his desire to renew his labors; and, having received a special dispensation

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from Pope Innocent XI to celebrate the mass with mutilated hands, came back to Montreal. It was while on a mission to the Mohawks that he passed through Lake George again, naming it Lac du Saint Sacrement, and stopping on the way at Fort Orange (Albany) to thank the Dutchmen who had succored him. This time he was kindly received by the Mohawks; but on his return in the following October (1646) he was charged with being a sorcerer, the Indians attributing a scourge of caterpillars and an epidemic to a chest of vestments he had left with them. They began his execution by slicing flesh from his arms and back, a torture that he bore with such calm remonstrance as to have some effect. While a council was being held to decide his fate, he was invited to supper, when in the darkness an Indian struck him lifeless at a single blow. His faithful companion, a young Frenchman named Lalande, was also killed. Their heads were fixed on a palisade and their bodies thrown into the Mohawk. Since his death miracles have been attributed to Father Jogues, and the site of his martyrdom having been identified, a chapel was erected there, at Auriesville, on the Mohawk, in 1884.

**JOHNSON'S EXPEDITION.** Following the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the French proceeded systematically to strengthen their position on the frontier of New France. Alarmed by these activities, Colonial troops from several of the provinces were dispatched against Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point in the summer of 1755. They were commanded by Gen. Sir William Johnson (q. v.). Massachusetts had most men enlisted in the venture, but out of policy it was thought wise to appoint a commander from some other colony, and Johnson of New York was selected. At that time Johnson had never seen service and knew little about war, but he was highly esteemed by the Five Nations, many of whom accompanied him on this expedition.

"In July (1755)," says Parkman, "about three thousand provincials were encamped near Albany, some on the flats above the town, and some on the meadows below. Hither, too, came a swarm of Johnson's Mohawks—warriors, squaws and children. They adorned the general's face with war-paint, and he danced the war-dance; then with his sword he cut the first slice from the ox that had been roasted whole for their entertainment. 'I shall be glad,' wrote the surgeon of a New England regiment, 'if they fight as eagerly as they eat and drink.'"

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

Johnson's second in command was Gen. Phineas Lyman of Connecticut, who proceeded up the Hudson to the present site of Fort Edward, where he erected defences, which he named Fort Lyman. There Johnson joined him in August and advanced to Lake George, leaving Lyman with a part of the troops at Fort Lyman. Meanwhile Baron Dieskau had come up Lake Champlain from Montreal with a considerable force, landing at the further end of the Great Carrying Place on South Bay in Lake Champlain. From there he advanced towards Fort Lyman, but at the last moment changed his plans and directed his course to the head of Lake George, where Johnson had encamped. Learning of Dieskau's advance from South Bay towards Fort Lyman, Johnson dispatched Col. Ephraim Williams with a detachment, and the Mohawks under King Hendrick, to the aid of the fort. They had scarcely left the head of Lake George, however, when they were ambushed by Dieskau, and the encounter known as the Bloody Morning Scout (q. v.) took place. Other conflicts occurred throughout the day, the whole series of engagements being known as the Battle of Lake George (q. v.). The French forces were badly beaten, and retired, leaving Dieskau wounded and a prisoner in Johnson's camp. Without following up his advantages, Johnson devoted the remainder of the summer to building Fort William Henry, thus giving the French an opportunity to strengthen their defences at Crown Point and to begin the construction of Fort Ticonderoga. Johnson was succeeded in command by Gen. John Winslow. Thus his expedition had served but to draw closer the lines of French and English, in preparation for the campaigns of Montcalm, Abercrombie and Amherst, which followed during the four succeeding years.

It was upon his arrival at the site of Fort William Henry that Johnson changed the name of Lac du Saint Sacrement to Lake George, "not only in honor of His Majesty, but to ascertain his undoubted dominion here."

JOHNSON, SIR WILLIAM, who commanded the English colonists in an expedition against Crown Point (see Johnson's Expedition) in 1755, was one of the most picturesque characters of the period preceding the Revolution. He was born in Ireland in 1715, coming to America in 1738 as superintendent of the property of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, located in the Mohawk Valley.

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"Dealing honestly with the Indians and learning their language, he became a great favorite with them. He conformed to their manners, and, in time, took Mary, a sister of Brant, the famous Mohawk chief, to his home as his wife. When the French and Indian War broke out Johnson was made sole Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and his great influence kept the Six Nations steadily from any favoring of the French. He kept the frontier from injury until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). In 1750 he was a member of the Provincial Council. He withdrew from his position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1753, and was a member of the Convention at Albany in 1754. He also attended grand councils of the Indians, and was adopted into the Mohawk tribe and made a sachem." The year following his expedition against Crown Point he was knighted, "and the king gave him the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the North; he was also made a Colonial agent. He continued in the military service during the remainder of the war, and was rewarded by his king with the gift of one hundred thousand acres of land north of the Mohawk River, which was known as Kingsland, or the Royal Grant. Johnson first introduced sheep and blooded horses into the Mohawk Valley. Sir William Johnson married a German girl, by whom he had a son and two daughters; also eight children by Mary (or Mollie) Brant, who lived with him until his death. Sir William lived in baronial style and exercised great hospitality."—*Lossing's "Cyclopaedia of United States History."*

The Indians in particular were recipients of his generosity. They were constantly feasted at his residence, and he frequently attended their pow-wows and celebrations, where he joined in their dances, took part in their gluttonous orgies, and conducted himself so thoroughly in Indian fashion that he earned and held their very highest admiration.

JUMEL, MADAME (1769–1865), as she was most widely known, was for some time a conspicuous resident of Saratoga Springs. Born at sea, her mother dying at the time, she was adopted by Mrs. Thompson, a Newport lady. She eloped at seventeen to marry a British officer, Col. Peter Croix. After many imprudences and indiscretions with distinguished men in New York and elsewhere, on widowhood she married Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French wine merchant. Removing to Paris, she became a leader of fashion under the patronage of Lafayette, spent a great part

## THE SUMMER PARADISE IN HISTORY

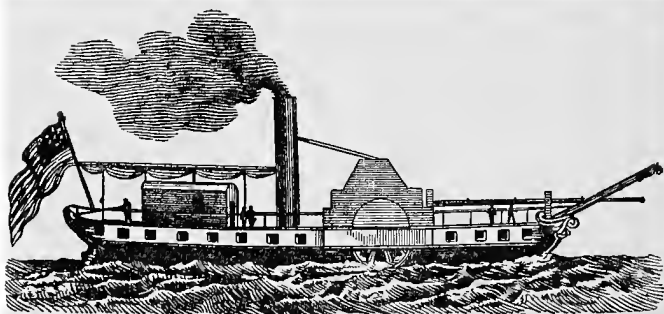
of the Jumel fortune, and returning to the United States regained as much as she had lost. After Jumel's death she renewed a former acquaintance with Aaron Burr, whom she took for her third husband, when he was seventy-eight. But they soon separated, although they were never divorced. This remarkable woman lacked only four years of a century when she died in retirement in New York City. The house that she made famous there, The Jumel Mansion, in the upper part of the city, is now maintained as an historical museum.

**L**AKE CHAMPLAIN, the largest body of fresh water in the United States, aside from the Great Lakes and Lake Okechobee in Florida, is a hundred and eighteen miles long, from Whitehall, at its south extremity, to the northern end of Missisquoi Bay. It is over twelve miles wide in its broadest part, from the mouth of the Ausable to Mallett's Bay, above Burlington, and its average width is a little over four miles. With the beginning of aboriginal occupation of the country, Lake Champlain assumed paramount importance both for settlement and as a highway of war. At the time of Champlain's visit in 1609, the latter use predominated to such an extent that it was known among the Iroquois as Can-i-a-de-ri Gua-run-te, "Lake That Is the Gate of the Country," since it opened to them the entire territory of their old enemies, the Algonquins, of the north. Thereafter, for two hundred years, it was the gate through which savage hordes and organized armies surged and resurged, intent upon blood and conquest.

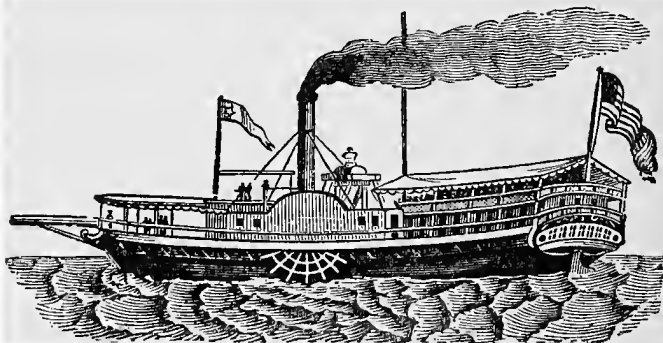
"Standing upon Tahawus," says Benson J. Lossing, "it required little imagination to behold the stately procession of historic men and events passing through that open door. First, in dim shadows, were the dusky warriors of the ante-Columbian period, darting swiftly through in their bark canoes, intent on blood and plunder. Then came Champlain with guns and sabers to aid the Hurons against the Iroquois; then the French and Indian allies, led by Marin, passing swiftly through that door and sweeping with terrible force down the Hudson to smite the Dutch and English settlers at Saratoga. Again came French and Indian warriors, led by Montcalm and Dieskau, to drive the English from that door and secure it for the house of Bourbon. A little later Burgoyne rushed through that door, driving Americans southward like chaff before the wind, as far as Saratoga. And lastly came another British force, Sir

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## TWO OF THE EARLIEST STEAMERS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN



THE "PHOENIX," LAUNCHED IN 1815



THE "GENERAL GREENE," LAUNCHED IN 1825

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George Prevost at their head, to take possession of that door, only to be turned back at its northern threshold."

Since then, the Great Recorder of the Days  
Thousands has scrolled upon his golden book;  
Yet still a sheet of shimmering chrysoprase  
The great lake spreads for whomso'er may look.

Behind the peaks that panoply the west  
Still burn the sunsets like a mighty forge;  
Still, with its voice of wandering unrest,  
The swift Ausable rushes through its gorge.

Slope capping slope, the awakening east along  
Vermont's broad ranges show their emerald dye;  
And still, their meadows opulent with song  
And glad with grain, the Hero Islands lie.

Across the water, as it breaks or broods,  
In twilight purple, or in dawning gold,  
Majestic from their airy altitudes  
Mansfield and White Face signal as of old.

For howso'er man's genius bares or drapes,  
Or cleaves or curbs by frowning height or shore,  
Nature's sequestered elemental shapes  
Preserve their primal grandeur evermore!

Grandeur and beauty!—here the twain combine,  
Clothing the landscape with a varied veil;  
And while before our eyes their splendors shine,  
Let the grave Muse of History breathe her tale!

—*Clinton Scollard, at Champlain Tercentenary Celebration.*

LAKE GEORGE, the most beautiful lake in America, is also one of the most interesting historically. Father Isaac Jogues (q. v.), the Jesuit missionary and martyr, passed through it in 1646 while on a mission of peace from the French in Canada to the Mohawks, and having entered the north end on the eve of the festival of Corpus Christi gave it the name of Lac du St. Sacrement. In 1775 Gen. Sir William Johnson changed the name to Lake George, in honor of the English King, George II. Cooper, with doubtful Indian authority, renamed it Horicon, but outside of his fiction this designation was not adopted. By the Iroquois it was called An-di-a-ta-roc-te, "There Where The Lake Is Shut In," in reference to its mountain-bordered shores.

The fact that its thirty-two miles of smiling loveliness formed an important section of the great waterway between the English possessions on the south and the French on the north explains the location of the sanguinary events that took place in its vicinity

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during the French and Indian War. Every mile of its mountain-sides have echoed the merciless whoop of savages, and over its cool bosom glittering armies have passed, to return crushed by defeat or flushed with victory. Today its procession of vacationists far outnumber the armies of the past.

**LAKE GEORGE BATTLE GROUND PARK** comprises the land immediately surrounding the Lake George Battle Monument, and includes the ruins of old Fort George. It was set aside as a public park by the Legislature of the State of New York, and is in the custody of the New York State Historical Association. The association has laid a walk to the Battle Monument, and has cleared brush and opened paths in the park, thus making this old fighting and camping ground easily accessible to the public.

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**MACDONOUGH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.** Immediately following the Battle of Lake Champlain (q. v.) and the Battle of Plattsburg (q. v.), on September 11, 1814, a hospital was established on Crab Island, about a mile from the mainland at Bluff Point, to which the soldiers and sailors wounded in both engagements were taken. Both the British and American dead were buried on this island, with the exception of the officers, the latter being interred in the Plattsburg cemetery. (See Downie, Capt. George.) The island was recently converted into a National Military Park, and a monument has been erected to commemorate the land and naval engagements of September 11, 1814, and the battle between Benedict Arnold's fleet and the British in 1776. (See Battle of Valcour.) The shaft is plainly visible from the windows of the trains just south of Plattsburg, from the steamers of the Champlain Transportation Company, and from the porch of Hotel Champlain.

**McCREA, JANE.** In the Union Cemetery, between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, on a spot near the entrance, marked by a plain marble stone six feet high, repose the remains of Jane McCrea, whose tragic fate has not only been a subject of many a poem, song and romance, but, in the opinion of grave historians, had immense influence upon the determination of national events. Although the accounts have always been varied and contradictory, the facts appear to be as follows:

In the summer of 1777, Jane was living with her brother near Fort Edward, her father, a clergyman, being dead. She was beauti-

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ful, accomplished and specially loved for her sweetness of disposition. She is described as a handsome blonde, of large stature, finely formed, with red-gold hair, which, when unbound, trailed upon the ground. Her lover, David Jones, was an officer in Burgoyne's army (see Burgoyne's Campaign), encamped four miles distant. To her he sent a party of Indians, under Duluth, a half-breed, to escort her to the British lines, where they were to be married by the chaplain. Meantime another party of Indians, also from the British camp, had captured her at the house where she was waiting. The two parties met, and there was a dispute as to which should claim her, in the midst of which Le Loup, the other leader, shot her through the heart, and taking her scalp, carried it to the British camp, where the trophy was recognized by the length and beauty of the hair. The next day her body was recovered by her brother and buried in the camp-ground of the American forces.

The story of her death aroused the surrounding country much as the Battle of Lexington aroused New England. Her name was passed as a note of alarm along the Hudson and through the mountains of Vermont, causing volunteers to assemble against Burgoyne as nothing else had done. Burgoyne himself, shocked at the barbarity of his savage allies, reproved them so severely that many left his service. Thus the martyrdom of Jane McCrea contributed in no small degree to his immediate defeat and surrender and to the beginning of the end of the struggle for American Independence.

The murder was committed July 27, 1777. On April 23, 1822, the remains were removed to the Fort Edward burial-ground, and in 1852 to the spot where they now repose under the following inscription: "Here rest the remains of Jane McCrea, age 17, made captive and murdered by a band of Indians, while on a visit to a relative in the neighborhood, A. D., 1777. To commemorate one of the most thrilling incidents in the annals of the Revolution, to do justice to the fame of the gallant British officer to whom she was affianced, and as a simple tribute to the memory of the departed, this stone is erected by her niece, Sarah Hannah Payne, A. D., 1852."

MASONIC LODGEHOUSE, FIRST, in America, stood on the northwest corner of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane, Albany. The corner-stone was laid May 12, 1768. The site is now occupied by the Masonic Temple.

MILLS, COL. JOHN (1782-1813), the organizer of the Albany Republican Artillery, fell at the head of his regiment while repulsing

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the British at Sackett's Harbor, May 29, 1813. In 1843, his body was removed from Watertown, where at first it was buried, to Albany, permission having been granted by the legislature to deposit the remains in Capitol Park. Its transfer was accomplished amid appropriate military honors at Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy and Albany, the military, masonic and civic parade in the latter city being the largest that had ever been seen there. For nearly forty years the grave in Capitol Park was left unmarked, neglected, not to say dishonored; but on May 30, 1883, with another great parade, the dust of the old hero was taken to the Rural Cemetery, where the Mills Memorial, a bronze eagle perched on thirty feet of towering granite, stands as a suitable memorial to his services.

MONTCALM DE ST. VERAN, St. Joseph, Marquis de, was born at the Château Candian, near Nismes, France, February 28, 1712, and died at Quebec September 14, 1759. He entered the French army when only fourteen years of age, when his unusual ability won him rapid promotion. In 1756 he was given command of the troops in Canada, where he labored unceasingly, and at first with considerable success, for the more stable foundation of French authority in the New World. The tide of English determination, however, had reached its flood, and the troops of France retreated before it at Ticonderoga in 1759. A few months later, on September 13, 1759, Montcalm was mortally wounded in the desperate assault of Wolfe upon Quebec and died the following day. "I am happy," he said, "that I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." He was buried under the floor of the chapel of the Ursuline Convent in Quebec, where a shell from Wolfe's victorious besiegers had made a cavity which had been hollowed into a grave. "In his funeral," said Parkman, "was the funeral of New France."

MONTGOMERY'S EXPEDITION. One of the first plans of the colonists in the Revolution was the capture of Canada, and in accordance with this scheme an expedition was fitted out under Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1775. Schuyler was taken ill, however, and the command devolved upon Gen. Richard Montgomery, an officer of long experience in the French and Indian and other English wars. Proceeding down Lake Champlain, he captured Fort Chambly on October 18, and laid siege to St. Johns on the Richelieu River. Carleton, with a thousand troops, advanced to

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the relief of St. Johns, but was defeated by Col. Seth Warner and a force of three hundred men, mostly Green Mountain Boys, who had taken up a position on the bank of the Richelieu. Warner thereupon erected a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu to prevent the arrival of reinforcements at St. Johns, and on November 3d the fortress was surrendered to Montgomery. Montreal was taken on the 13th, and about the first of December Montgomery joined Benedict Arnold under the walls of Quebec.

On the last day of the year 1775 an attack was launched against Quebec. A blinding snowstorm raged all day, and towards night Montgomery approached a battery which he had failed to see in the blizzard, and was mortally wounded. The army withdrew up the St. Lawrence, where it passed the winter, suffering with the cold, with lack of provisions and with illness. The siege of Quebec was continued under the leadership of Benedict Arnold, but without avail. In the early spring of 1776 a Congressional Commission, consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll was dispatched to Canada; but being unable to accomplish anything, it returned to Ticonderoga. Early in June, Gen. John Thomas arrived and took command of the army before Quebec, which, with reinforcements that were soon received, numbered three thousand. At this juncture, however, appeared that greatest scourge of the armies of former days—the smallpox—rendering all but nine hundred out of the three thousand men unfit for duty at one time. General Thomas thereupon retired to the mouth of the Richelieu River, where he himself died of the dreaded disease. The command thereupon devolved upon Gen. John Sullivan. About this time the garrison at Quebec was reinforced by the arrival of Burgoyne with thirteen thousand men, and accordingly on June 14th Sullivan retreated with his entire army up the Richelieu River and reached Ticonderoga early in July.

The Canadian expedition had ended disastrously, and the army that had been brought off was in terrible condition, being described by John Adams as “disgraced, defeated, discontented, dispirited, undisciplined, eaten up with vermin, no clothes, beds, blankets, nor medicines, and no victuals but salt pork and flour.” Surely their desperate condition was poorly calculated to withstand the advance of the British southward into the Champlain Valley. This advance was actually begun that same summer, but the little flotilla of Benedict Arnold at the Battle of Valcour (q. v.), though itself defeated, administered such a drubbing to the English fleet

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that the invading forces retired for the winter, until they could perfect their plans for Burgoyne's Campaign (q. v.) of 1777.

MORGAN, GEN. DAN, and his regiment of five hundred New Jersey riflemen, joined General Gates at Stillwater, August 16, 1777. In the bloody battle of September 19th, in which Arnold frustrated Burgoyne's attempt to dislodge the American left wing from Bemis Heights, Morgan and his men played a principal part; and in the final conflict, October 7th, in which the British army went to wreck, their services were equally eminent. It is said that when Morgan was introduced to Burgoyne after the surrender, the British general took him by the hand, exclaiming: "My dear sir, you command the finest regiment in the world!" (See Battle of Saratoga.)

Morgan's subsequent achievement at Cowpens, S. C., where, with nine hundred men and a loss of twelve killed and sixty-one wounded, he killed and disabled two hundred and thirty of the enemy, and took six hundred prisoners with a thousand stand of arms, is one of the brilliant chapters in the history of the Revolution. (See Murphy, Tim.)

MOTHE, CAPTAIN DE LA, erected Fort St. Anne on Isle La Motte in 1665, leaving his name for the island. (See Carignan-Salieres.)

MOTHER ANN LEE, "the lady elect," founder of the Shakers, is buried in Watervliet, where she died in 1784, and where the sect still owns a large acreage. They were the first to establish a communistic settlement in the United States. Ann Lee (1736-84), whatever else she was, must have been a remarkable woman. Born in Manchester, England, daughter of a blacksmith herself, at an early age a factory employee and cook in an infirmary, she married, when a mere girl, a blacksmith by whom she had four children, all of whom died in infancy. Joining a sect known as the Shaking Quakers, she became subject to visions and revelations, among the latter being one that she was the second appearance of Christ—"Ann, the Word." Utterly without education, she began a crusade against marriage as "the root of human depravity," was forthwith sent to prison, and subsequently to a madhouse. Receiving a divine command to emigrate to America, she did so with seven of her followers in 1774, and in 1776, at Watervliet, established "The Church of Christ's Second Appearance," of which, after formally dissolving her marriage relation, she became the recognized head. But even in the wilds of Watervliet she did not escape persecution. She was accused of witchcraft and, probably because she was



*Dillon, McLellan and Beadel, Architects*

*Carl Augustus Heber, Sculptor*



THE DEEP CLEFT OF SPLIT ROCK SEPARATED IROQUOIS FROM ALCONQUINS  
AND THE COLONIES FROM CANADA

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opposed to all war, of being in secret correspondence with the British. During the summer of 1776 she was imprisoned in Albany on the charge of high treason, and subsequently placed in the Poughkeepsie jail, where she was pardoned in 1777 by Gov. George Clinton. In 1780 the society increased largely, and branches were established at New Lebanon, West Pittsfield and other places in the East, all under the inspiration and leadership of Mother Ann. She had declared that when she left this world, it would be to ascend to heaven in the twinkling of an eye, but this programme was not carried out. Returning to Watervliet, she died a natural death, and was buried there, her grave, in accordance with the custom of the sect, being unmarked except by the plainest of monuments.

MT. DEFIANCE, originally called Sugar Hill, was the key to Fort Ticonderoga. Its steep sides rise on the west of the railroad, just south of the station for Montcalm Landing, and are in clear view from the trains. It commanded the defences of the old fort from the southwest, and made them absolutely untenable in the presence of an artillery fire from its summit. Nevertheless, it was left unfortified by Montcalm when he completed the fort, and was not taken advantage of by Abercrombie in his attack of 1758. It was not fully recognized as a great strategic point until Burgoyne occupied it in his investment of Ticonderoga in 1777, and thus compelled the retreat of General St. Clair. (See Burgoyne's Campaign.) Around this mountain might be written a chapter of error and incompetency which, in the perspective of time, would seem almost unbelievable. (See Fort Ticonderoga.)

MT. INDEPENDENCE forms a point projecting into Lake Champlain from the eastern shore, directly opposite Fort Ticonderoga. It was so named by the troops in July, 1776, when a courier arrived with a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which was read to the troops of the garrison by Colonel St. Clair. It was fortified in 1777 by St. Clair.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, about twelve miles north of Saratoga, was made historical by the death there of General U. S. Grant, which occurred July 23, 1885. It is now the site of a sanatorium maintained by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the use of its agents.

MURPHY, TIM, THE BENEFactor OF SCHOHARIE, was a Virginian, who came north with Morgan's riflemen. After the capture of Burgoyne, his company was ordered to Schoharie, Murphy remaining there after their term of service had expired.

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Although acting without authority, he was practically the leader in the desultory warfare that followed. He fought Indians in the Indian way, wherever circumstances would permit. His double-barreled rifle was unerring in its aim, and he boasted after the war that he had killed forty redskins, half of whom he had scalped. He loved danger for danger's sake, yet, strange to say, never received a wound or bore a scar. The shooting of the British General Fraser (q. v.), at Saratoga, is attributed to him. His bravery at the defense of the Middle Fort at Middleburg (see Forts in Schoharie County), against Sir John Johnson, in the fall of 1780, is said to have prevented its surrender.

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NICHOLSON'S EXPEDITION of 1709 was the first important move against the French in Queen Anne's War. A joint attack upon Montreal was proposed, one party to proceed from Albany up Lake Champlain and the other to go by sea to Quebec, when they would advance upon the French from both directions. The land force was under command of Col. Francis Nicholson, with Col. Peter Schuyler commanding the vanguard. The army proceeded to the present site of Fort Ann and there awaited news of the arrival of the fleet at Quebec. It was during this advance that Fort Ingoldsby (q. v.), Fort Saratoga (q. v.), Fort Miller (q. v.), Fort Nicholson (see Fort Edward) and Fort Schuyler (see Fort Ann) were built. At Fort Schuyler, Nicholson made a hundred bark canoes and a hundred and ten bateaux for his journey down Lake Champlain. The fleet never reached Quebec, being sent to Portugal instead, and accordingly, after waiting through many discouraging delays, while his army was decimated by sickness, Nicholson retreated to Albany, destroying all of the canoes and the forts as far southward as Fort Saratoga.

Two years later, in 1711, a similar joint expedition against Canada was planned by the Colonies, and the land forces were again placed in command of Nicholson, who now held a general's commission. He proceeded as before up the Hudson to the site of Fort Ann, but had scarcely arrived when news was received that the fleet with which he was to co-operate had been wrecked at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Accordingly he at once withdrew to Albany. Thus these two attempts to invade Canada during Queen Anne's War ended without firing a shot.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCTS. The *Royal Magazine*, London, January, 1760, in an article describing the original forti-

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fications at Crown Point, says: "The country in which this fortification is erected is one of the most fruitful in North America, as appears from its being covered with sugar-trees and ginseng."

NORTH ELBA has other claim to mention than as the home of John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry. It was for long a favorite summer home of the Indians, who made the Adirondacks their hunting ground, and upon all the earliest maps one of their villages is located in the township.

**O**GHQUAGA, the most important Indian town on the Upper Susquehanna, stood on both sides of the river, just below a large bend in the stream. The present village of Windsor now occupies the spot. It was burned by Col. William Butler, in October, 1778, some thirty or forty houses being then destroyed. It was retaliation for this and similar deeds that led, a few weeks later, to the tragedy of Cherry Valley (q. v.). To this village the noted New England divine, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, sent his second son and namesake, at the age of ten, to learn the Indian language, with a view of becoming a missionary to the aborigines; but when the war broke out a few months later, a faithful Indian, who had special care of the lad, returned him to his father in Massachusetts, carrying him part of the way on his back. This boy was afterwards President of Union College.

**OLD DUTCH PULPIT.** In the First Reformed Church, Albany, are the pulpit, hour-glass and Bible which came from Holland. The pulpit of oak, octagonal, four feet high and three feet in diameter, was in use one hundred and fifty years, by eight successive pastors, as was also the hour-glass by which the preacher was timed by the whole congregation. Greatly did he offend if he failed to occupy his full sixty minutes. The Bible, with its wood and leather covers, brass corners and clasps, was printed in 1730.

**OLD STONE FORT,** in Schoharie, was built in 1772, as a church for the Dutch Reformed, the material being contributed by members of the congregation, the names of whom—many of them—were carved on the stones, and are still visible. It was also used as a fort, and was attacked in the raid of October, 1780. Marks of the cannon-balls then fired at it are visible in the cornice on the north-west side. It was afterwards again used as a place of worship till 1844. In 1857 it was deeded to the State, and in 1873 donated by

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the State to the county. It contains an interesting collection of relics, etc., the property of the Schoharie Historical Society. (See David Williams Monument and Col. Peter Vrooman.)

OTSEGO LAKE has been called Lake of the Haunting Shadows by Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, a grand-niece of James Fenimore Cooper, in reference to the people of his virile imagination, who, in his novels, frequented its shores. In an article in *Harper's Magazine*, in December 1871, appeared the following verses by her:

"O Haunted Lake, from out whose silver fountains  
The mighty Susquehanna takes its rise;  
O Haunted Lake, among the pine-clad mountains,  
Forever smiling upwards to the skies—

"A master's hand hath painted all thy beauties,  
A master's mind hath peopled all thy shore  
With wraiths of mighty hunters and fair maidens  
Haunting thy forest glades forever more.

"A master's heart hath gilded all thy valley  
With golden splendor from a loving breast,  
And in thy little churchyard 'neath the pine trees  
A master's body sleeps in quiet rest.

"O Haunted Lake, guard well thy sacred story,  
Guard well the memory of that honored name,  
Guard well the grave that gave thee all thy glory,  
And raised thee to enduring fame."

PALMER, REV. RAY (1808-87), the first, and for sixteen years (1850-66) pastor of the Congregational Church in Albany, holds high place among American hymnologists. His first effort in that line to attract any notice, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," has been translated into more than twenty languages. Dr. Palmer is buried in the Rural Cemetery.

PARKMAN, FRANCIS (1823-93), stands pre-eminent as the historian of the rise, decline and fall of the French power in America. His books relating to the struggles of France to establish her power permanently in this country have never been surpassed for their vivid and fascinating descriptions of men, events and scenes. The absolute accuracy of their data is unquestioned, for Parkman was above everything else a most painstaking historian, before whose searching inquiry no fact was too insignificant to receive the most minute investigation and verification. He went seven times to Europe to examine documentary evidence not elsewhere available;

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he repeatedly visited the remnants of the Indian tribes still in existence; and personally explored the country of which he wrote. Never robust, he became a victim to the rare enthusiasm with which he pursued his researches, until he was compelled at last to rely upon others to read to him, and amanuenses to write from dictation the last pages of his work. His struggle to complete the task which he had set himself is one of the most heroic in the history of literature.

In his "Historic Handbook of the Northern Tour" Parkman drew from his several histories such narratives as are connected with points of interest on Lake Champlain and Lake George. There, in the beautiful style which has given him unquestioned place in literature as in history, he tells in detail the stories of the discovery of the two great lakes, the Battles of Lake George and Fort Ticonderoga, the siege and capture of Fort William Henry, and much other matter covering the same fiercely contested region. To those who are without either the time or inclination to read his longer works, the "Historic Handbook of the Northern Tour" offers a welcome acquaintance with one of the most delightful historians of the country.

PATROON SYSTEM, under which a large part of the region about Albany was settled, was established in 1629. Under its provisions any member of the Dutch West India Company who planted a colony of fifty souls over fifteen years of age was granted land for sixteen miles along the shore of a navigable river, or eight miles on both sides, the extent into the interior being unlimited. Title to the soil was absolute in the patroon, and colonists were little better than serfs. Although the original provisions were greatly modified, many characteristics of the old feudal tenure were continued till the middle of the Nineteenth Century, giving rise to the anti-rent agitation of 1839-47. (See Anti-Rentism.)

PLATTSBURG, settled in 1784, was, during the War of 1812, headquarters for the United States forces on the northern frontier, and here Gen. Alexander Macomb successfully withstood a vastly superior land force of British, under General Prevost, at the time of the naval battle of Lake Champlain (q. v.).

General Prevost's advance on Plattsburg was begun September 4, 1814, and the following day halted at West Chazy; on the 6th the British entered the village limits, but were driven back by the fire of the Americans, who were entrenched on the southern bank of the

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Saranac. The British then encamped about two miles distant, waiting for the approach of their fleet, which swung into view the morning of September 11th. While the fight on the water was raging, the British made their assault by land, approaching in three columns, one by the principal bridge, one by the bridge in the village, while a third, which was to cross at a ford three miles above, was led astray by a false road planned by General Macomb. The assault was successfully resisted, and, hastened by the signal defeat of their navy, the next day the British, leaving behind the dead, sick and wounded, vast quantities of provisions, ammunition, tents, entrenching tools and ordinance stores, were in full flight for Canada.

At Plattsburg is now located one of the posts of the U. S. Army. A beautiful monument to Samuel Champlain, surmounted by an heroic figure of the explorer, stands in the city, overlooking the broad waters of Cumberland Bay.

POOR, ENOCH, at the head of a New Hampshire regiment, was in Montgomery's Canadian expedition of 1775-1776. On the retreat the Americans concentrated near Crown Point (q. v.), and Colonel Poor was actively occupied in strengthening the defence at that post, till a council of general officers recommended its evacuation, which was accordingly ordered. In the first Battle of Saratoga (q. v.), Poor's brigade sustained more than two-thirds of the whole American loss in killed, wounded and missing. At the second battle, Poor, with Arnold and Morgan, led in the attack.

PUTNAM, GEN. ISRAEL (1718-90), perhaps our most strenuous old-time hero, distinguished himself, and three times, in 1755-58, came very near his own death in the territory here considered. As captain under Maj.-Gen. Phinehas Lyman, he was present at the Battle of Lake George, and afterwards became one of the leading members of Rogers's famous band of Rangers that annoyed the enemy during the next two years.

At Miller's Falls, seven miles south of Fort Edward, where the Hudson falls fifteen or twenty feet in eighty rods, it is recorded that Putnam so astonished a party of Indians hot in his pursuit, by steering his boat directly down the current amid ragged rocks and whirling eddies to safety in the pool below, that they regarded him as God-protected, and believed it would affront the Great Spirit to further attempt his life.

While stationed upon Rogers's Island, opposite Fort Edward, the barracks in the town took fire, placing the powder magazine in

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imminent danger. Putnam, crossing upon the ice, and unmindful of peril, against even the commandant's orders to desist, threw pailful after pailful of water upon the kindling magazine, till he had extinguished the flames and saved the fort from impending destruction, though at the expense of terribly blistered legs, thighs, arms and face, and a consequent month in the hospital.

Another escape from the flames was even more dramatic. In August, 1758, he was taken prisoner by Indians near Wood Creek, which flows just east of the Delaware and Hudson tracks, from Fort Ann into Lake Champlain. His captors, evidently not the same party that saw his escape at Miller's Falls, after a few preliminary tortures, had stripped and bound him to a tree, and the flames were already crackling around him, when a French officer arrived most opportunely, kicked aside the firebrands, cuffed and upbraided the savages, and released their singed but still unterrified victim. He was afterward sent to Montreal, and, in due time, exchanged, largely, it is said, through the efforts of Col. Peter Schuyler, who was himself a prisoner.

**QUEEN ANNE'S GIFT.** The communion service used in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany, for almost two hundred years, consists of six pieces of massive silver, each of which bears the royal arms, and the legend: "The gift of Her Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and of Her Plantations in North America, Queen, to Her Indian Chappel of the Onondawgus."

"**QUEEN ESTHER**" was the granddaughter of Catherine Montour, a half-breed Indian, supposed to have been the daughter of Count Frontenac. She was captured and carried into the Seneca country, where she married a young chief, and had several children, among them "French Margaret," who was the mother of Esther. The latter's superior mind gave her a great ascendancy over the Senecas, among whom she ruled as sovereign. She accompanied the delegates of the Six Nations to Philadelphia, where her refined and attractive personality gained her many courtesies from the ladies of that city. But she is chiefly remembered by the awful part she took in the Wyoming Massacre (q. v.), when, to avenge the death of her son, killed in battle, she is charged with tomahawking fourteen persons, although Stone argues, chiefly from her reputed personality, that this could not be true. A rock near Wilkes-Barre is called Queen Esther's rock.

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**R**ANGERS were a corps of adventurous spirits raised by Robert Rogers during the French and Indian War, to perform scout duty, make raids against the French, and harass them in every way possible. The organization was continually on duty, both as a whole and in detachments, and rendered a service as efficient as it was spectacular. Among his lieutenants Rogers numbered John Stark and Israel Putnam, two names which in after-years took foremost rank during the Revolution.

RENSSELAER, formerly known as Greenbush, and by the Dutch as Het Greene Bosch, across the river from Albany, was in two wars the rendezvous for troops. It was here that both the unfortunate General Abercrombie and the extravagant General Amherst collected in 1758-59 their respective armies for the capture of the French forts on Lake Champlain. About a mile away from the ferry is the site of the barracks erected by the United States Government in 1812, with accommodations for 6,000 soldiers marshalled to defend the frontier, or invade Canada, as circumstances might require. General Dearborn, Senior Major-General of the United States Army, and in command of the Northern Department, had his headquarters here for some time. Here, also, was the birthplace of Yankee Doodle (q. v.).

RIEDESEL, BARON AND MADAME, were both with Burgoyne (see Burgoyne's Campaign) at the time of his surrender. The Baron was in command of the Hessian troops, which formed an important part of the expedition, and she, with her children, accompanied her husband. For six days, during the active hostilities of the Battle of Saratoga, she and her companions remained in the cellar of what was afterwards called the Riedesel House, opposite the mouth of the Battenkill, on the Hudson. It was she who tenderly nursed the mortally wounded British general, Fraser (q. v.), and recorded his last words and wishes. After the surrender, both she and her husband were hospitably entertained by General Schuyler, at the Schuyler Mansion in Albany, due acknowledgment of which is made in her letters, published in Berlin, in 1800, and translated by W. L. Stone.

ROCK DUNDER lifts its bare surface above the level of Lake Champlain just southeast of Juniper Island. It is small in extent and at times of high water or storm is hidden from view. From a distance it is easily mistaken for a boat, and this has led to many amusing incidents which have become traditions of the locality. It

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is a continual object of interest to passengers on the steamers of the Champlain Transportation Company, which pass close by it on entering and leaving Burlington at the south.

ROGERS, CAPT. ROBERT (1727-1800), a native of New Hampshire, raised and commanded Rogers's Rangers, which acquired a great reputation in the vicinity of Lake George during the French and Indian War. During 1756, with Fort William Henry as a base of operations, he made thirteen daring raids into the country around Ticonderoga. In January, 1757, his band of one hundred and seventy, while scouting north of that place, met with one hundred French and six hundred Indians, and lost one hundred men, though they killed one hundred and fifty of French and Indians. In August he repulsed an attack of the French, under Marin, near Fort Ann. In 1759 he was sent by Sir Jeffrey Amherst from Crown Point to destroy the village, near the St. Lawrence, of the Abenakis, or St. Francis Indians, who had long been the scourge of the frontier. This service he performed, killing two hundred Indians, although in getting back to the English outpost his force was almost annihilated. On one of his scouting expeditions, in March, 1758, he was pursued by Indians from Ticonderoga, and coming to the crest of a mountain at the lower end of Lake George, at a point where it sloped almost precipitately down to the ice, he took off his pack and allowed it to slide down through the snow. Then putting his snowshoes on backwards, he descended by another route. The Indians on coming up, believed he had been met by another on the summit, and that they had fought and rolled down the cliff together. Seeing Rogers unharmed on the ice below, they concluded that he was under the protection of the Great Spirit, and gave up the chase. The precipice has since been known as Rogers's Rock. His name is also perpetuated in an island in the Hudson, opposite Fort Edward, where a block-house once stood and troops were encamped.

Rogers's latter career was badly clouded. As commandant of Michilimackinac, Mich., he was accused, although not convicted, of plotting to plunder his own fort and deliver it to the French. During the Revolution he was suspected by the Americans of being a British spy; and afterwards violated his parole, accepting a commission in the British Army. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished, after which date his history is lost. He was a writer as well as fighter. His Journal has had different editors, one being Franklin B. Hough, of Albany (1883).

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**RURAL CEMETERY, THE ALBANY**, for which there is a special station on the Delaware and Hudson, is the resting place of many men eminent in their country's history. Among them are Gen. Philip Schuyler, Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Col. John Mills, Pres. Chester A. Arthur, William L. Marcy, Daniel Manning, Thurlow Weed, and many heroes of the Civil War.

**SANDY HILL**, probably originally named Kingsbury, was at first so nicknamed from the long sandy hill on the main highway leading north from the village. It was said to have been fastened to the beautiful village by Burgoyne's teamsters. It was incorporated in 1810 and the name changed to Hudson Falls in 1910. Sandy Hill in the first half of the last century was the most prominent village north of Troy and was noted for its distinguished men. Among many could be named Gov. Silas Wright, Gov. Nathaniel Pitcher, William L. Lee, Chief Justice and Lord High Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, Gen. Orville Clark, Atty.-Gen. John H. Martindale, and Hon. Charles AUGER.

**SARATOGA BATTLE MONUMENT**, erected to commemorate the surrender of Burgoyne (see Burgoyne's Campaign), is in the village of Schuylerville, which was formerly known as Old Saratoga. It stands within the lines of Burgoyne's intrenchments, on a bluff three hundred and fifty feet above the Hudson, and from a height of one hundred and fifty-five feet overlooks the grounds of the surrender. A staircase of bronze leads from the base to the top, where can be seen the entire region between Lake George, the Green Mountains and the Catskills. On each of three sides of the monument is a niche containing heroic statues of Generals Gates, Schuyler and Morgan, while the fourth is left vacant, with the name of Arnold inscribed underneath. With the monument, and lining its two stories, are decorations in bronze representing historical and allegorical scenes connected with the campaign of Burgoyne. The corner-stone was laid on October 17, 1877, when poems and addresses were delivered by Horatio Seymour, George William Curtis, James Grant Wilson, Alfred B. Street and William L. Stone. (See Battle of Saratoga.) It was formally dedicated by the State of New York in October, 1912, with impressive civil and military ceremonies.

**SARATOGA LAKE** is three and a half miles east of the village of Saratoga Springs. It is about five miles in length, with an average width of one mile. Here have taken place some of the most brilliant

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and exciting college regattas ever held in America. It was a favorite resort of the Indians, as it is now of summer vacationists and excursion parties.

SARATOGA MASSACRE occurred on the morning of the 17th of November, 1745, at old Fort Saratoga, near the mouth of Fish Creek, where Schuylerville now stands. A horde of French and Indians, under the leadership of Marin, had come down from Montreal to raid the settlements in the Connecticut Valley. The approach of winter, however, and the lack of suitable provisions, led the Indians to refuse to go eastward of Crown Point. Accordingly, at the instance of Father Piquet, the French Prefect, Apostolique of Canada, the band turned southward towards Fort Orange.

"The scowling portholes of the old Schuyler mansion seemed to laugh between the tendrils of the creeping vines. Suddenly, in the early morning, the scene of peace and prosperity was changed to slaughter, pillage and destruction. Philip Schuyler, the elder, uncle of Gen. Philip Schuyler, was offered immunity in the midst of the fray; but he scorned safety at the expense of his neighbors, and was shot to death in his own doorway. The houses and fort were burned to the ground, the cattle killed or burned in their stalls, and only one or two inhabitants escaped to tell the tale."—*Ellen Hardin Walworth, in Historic Towns.*

SARATOGA SPRINGS takes its name from Fort Saratoga, which stood beside the Hudson on the present site of Schuylerville. The derivation of the word Saratoga, however, is shrouded in obscurity. Many attempts have been made to establish its meaning, but all have been conjectures, most of which are without sound foundation in the Iroquois language. It has been asserted, for instance, that it comes from two Indian words meaning "Place of Salt," whence the Salt Springs, and also that it means "Place of Sparkling Waters." These interpretations are erroneous, a fact especially evident since the original application of the word was to a point on the Hudson and not to the Springs at all. The changes of time, however, have caused Old Saratoga to be entirely forgotten, except by those who find interest in history and tradition, while to the modern world the name has become a synonym for Salt Springs and Sparkling Waters, and a designation for one of the best known health and pleasure resorts on the American continent. The development of this celebrated watering place began at the High Rock Springs, which was known to the Indians. As long ago as 1783,

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George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Gov. George Clinton visited the Springs together. The list of distinguished personages who have since enjoyed its benefits and pleasures would more than fill this book of notes to overflowing.

Next to the original Indian occupants, the ground on which the village of Saratoga stands, and through which the mineral waters of Saratoga percolate, belonged to Rip Van Dam, who received it by allotment in 1770, but is otherwise unknown to fame. The first hotel was built by Dirck Scoughten in 1771, near the High Rock Spring, and was occupied three years later by John Arnold of Rhode Island. The surroundings at that time included sixteen Indian cabins in plain sight. Wolves howled and panthers screamed by night, black bears were out for berries in the daytime, wild deer and moose drank from brook and lake, and overhead eagles soared and built their nests in the lofty pines.

The first cottage owner was Gen. Philip Schuyler, who, in 1783, built a summer-house near the Springs. At the time Sir William Johnson visited the High Rock Spring, it is said that the waters had ceased to flow over the top, and there is a legend to the effect that it was because some squaws had washed themselves there that the offended waters shrank from their polluting touch into the bosom of the rock. It was not till 1866 that a little scientific tubing induced them to resume their original channel. Knowledge of the other springs, of which there are many, has come in some cases by careful searching, in others by chance. Congress Spring was discovered in 1792 by Gov. John Taylor Gilman, of New Hampshire, a Revolutionary soldier and member of the Continental Congress, in honor of which it was named. Columbian Spring was first tubed in 1805 by Gideon Putnam, who two years before had opened the Union Hotel, which was much larger than any that had preceded it, but small, indeed, compared with the magnificent structures of the present day. Saratoga has had many fires, each conflagration resulting in more commodious and palatial accommodations, till, like the health and pleasure attractions which surround them, they are without an equal in the United States. The erection of an adequate convention hall, in 1893, perfected arrangements by which the largest assemblages—political, religious, or fraternal—can be admirably housed, and many of the most important and interesting national gatherings are now regularly held at Saratoga.

All of the important springs in Saratoga have been taken over by the State, and many of those that had failed have been brought

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back to their former liberal flow by scientific treatment. They are now controlled by the State for the benefit of all the people, with a conservatism which will forever maintain the supremacy of Saratoga among American watering places.

SCALPING was practiced by both French and English throughout the Colonial wars. They took not only the scalps of Indians but those of white men as well, and at some of the more atrocious massacres it also appears that women and children were scalped in true Indian fashion. Some of the early writers justified the taking of scalps from Indians on the ground that it increased Indian respect for white men as fighters. The custom might better be attributed, however, to the thoroughness with which the first white invaders of the wilderness copied all of the methods of warfare of their savage opponents and allies. Rogers in his journal repeatedly tells of the scalps that he or his rangers took in their skirmishes with the French. With a fine sense of propriety, however, he adopted a different tone when explaining in England how the Indians waged war in America. "They always scalped their victims," he said, "for such is their barbarous custom." During Amherst's Campaign of 1759 against Ticonderoga the scalping of women and children was expressly forbidden in General Orders of June 12th. "It is the General's orders that no scouting parties or others in the army under his command shall, whatsoever opportunity they have, scalp any women or children belonging to the enemy. They may bring them away if they can; but, if not, they are to leave them unhurt; and he is determined that, if they (the French) should murder or scalp any women or children who are subjects of the king of England, he will revenge it by the death of two men of the enemy, whenever he has occasion, for every man, woman, or child murdered by the enemy."

SCHENECTADY MASSACRE. Schenectady stands on the site of the great Mohawk "castle" and capital of the Five Nations. It was settled by Arendt Van Curler, or Corlear, from whom Lake Champlain received one of its early names, Corlear's Lake. In February, 1690, a party of one hundred French and as many Indians, the latter under the leadership of Kryn, "The Great Mohawk," all being sent southward from Quebec by Frontenac, approached the town at midnight, on snowshoes, in the midst of a driving snow-storm, entered without being discovered, awoke the two hundred and fifty inhabitants with the war-whoop, killed sixty on the spot, captured ninety, and of the sixty-six houses burned all but six.

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The following "ballad" of the period, according to the expressed wish of the writer, supposed to have been a member of the garrison at Albany, has stayed on earth long after he is dead.

"A Ballad, in which is set forth the horrid cruelties practiced by the French and Indians on the night of the 8th of the last February. The which I did compose last night in the space of one hour; and am now writing, the morning of Friday, June 12th, 1690."

"God prosper long our king and queen,  
Our lives and safeties all;  
A sad misfortune once there did  
Schenectady befall.

"From forth the woods of Canada  
The Frenchmen took their way,  
The people of Schenectady  
To captivate and slay.

"They marched for two and twenty daies  
All through the deepest snow;  
And on a dismal winter night,  
They stricke the cruel blow.

"The lightsome sun that rules the day  
Had gone down in the west;  
And eke the drowsie villagers  
Had sought and found their reeste.

"They thought they were in saftie  
And dreampt not of the foe;  
But att midnight they all awoke  
In wonderment and woe.

"For they were in their pleasant beddes  
And soundelie sleeping, when  
Each door was sudden open broke  
By six or seven men.

"The men and women, younge and olde,  
And eke the girls and boys,  
All started up in great affright,  
Att the alarming noise.

"They then were murther'd in their beddes  
Without shame or remorse;  
And soone the floors and street were strewed  
With many a bleeding corse.

"The village soon began to blaze,  
Which shew'd the horrid sight,—  
But, O, I scarce can beare to tell  
The mis'ries of that night.

"They threw the infants in the fire,  
The men they did not spare,  
But killed all which they could find  
Though aged or tho' fair.

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- "O, Christel In the still midnight air  
It sounded dismally,  
The women's prayers, and the loud screams  
Of their great agony.
- "Methinks as if I hear them now,  
All ringing in my ear,  
The shrieks and groans and woeful sighs  
They uttered in their fear.
- "But some run off to Albany  
And told the doleful tale,  
Yett though we gave our chearful aid  
It did not much avail.
- "And we were horribly afraid,  
And shook with terror, when  
They told us that the Frenchmen were  
More than a thousand men.
- "The news came on the Sabbath morn  
Just att the break of day,  
And with a companie of horse  
I galloped away.
- "But soon we found the French were gone  
With all their great bootye,  
And then their trail we did pursue,  
As was our true dutye.
- "The Mohagues joyned our brave partye,  
And followed in the chase,  
Till we came up with the Frenchmen,  
Att a most likeliye place.
- "Our soldiers fell upon their rear  
And killed twenty-five;  
Our young men were so much enrag'd  
They took scarce one alive.
- "D'Aillebout them did commande  
Which were but thievish rogues,  
Else why did they consent and goe  
With bloodye Indian dogges?
- "And here I end the long ballad  
The which you just have redde,  
I wish that it may stay on earth  
Long after I am dead."

SCHUYLER FAMILY has, from the earliest times, held a most prominent place in the history of the country. Philip Pietersen Van Schuyler was the first of that name in the colony, and his son, Col. Peter Schuyler, was first mayor of Albany when it was incorporated in 1686. It was Peter who led an expedition against Fort La Prairie (q. v.) in 1691, following the one of his brother, John Schuyler, against the same place in 1690. Peter's son was Gen. Philip Schuyler,

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born at Albany in 1733, and active in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. In the latter he organized the expedition which was to proceed against Canada by way of Lake Champlain, but was forced by illness to turn over the command to General Montgomery. After the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair, he was accused of neglect of duty and himself demanded a full and complete trial by court-martial. He was finally acquitted of every charge with the highest honor, and this acquittal was confirmed by Congress. His daughter Elizabeth married Alexander Hamilton.

The Schuyler mansion stood at the head of Schuyler Street in Albany, and it was in this house that Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Benjamin Franklin, and many other notable persons were entertained, among them being Burgoyne, who came there as a prisoner after the surrender at Saratoga. It was at this house, in the summer of 1781, that Canadians and Indians plotted to abduct Gen. Philip Schuyler and carry him from his home in Albany to Canada for ransom. The house was surrounded with armed men, but the General had been warned, and barring and fastening the doors, the family rushed upstairs, only to remember at the last moment that the infant daughter had been left sleeping in her cradle in the nursery. The mother was flying to its rescue, but the General held her back, as the doors were giving way. Thereupon her third daughter (afterwards wife of the last Patroon) rushed down-stairs, caught up the infant and bore it off in safety. As she ran, an Indian hurled his tomahawk, which cut her dress, within a few inches of the child's head, and struck the stair-rail at the lower turn, the cut being visible today. Frightened by the supposed approach of assistance from town, the marauders beat a retreat, carrying off nothing of greater value than the General's silver.

SCHUYLER ISLAND, in Lake Champlain, on the northeastern side of Corlear or Douglas Bay, is in full view from the car windows as the train winds around the beautiful shores of the bay. It is believed to have derived its name from the fact that Gen. Philip Schuyler encamped there several days on an expedition to Canada. After Arnold's battle with the British fleet under Carleton (see Battle of Valcour), and when he had slipped away from Carleton in the darkness, he repaired some of his vessels, which were in sinking condition, in the shelter of this island.

SOREL, CAPTAIN DE, was one of the officers of the Carignan-Salieres (q. v.) regiment sent by Marquis de Tracy in 1660 to build

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a chain of forts up the Richelieu River and on Lake Champlain. His memory is perpetuated by a name sometimes applied to the Richelieu River—the Sorel.

**SPLIT ROCK.** A short distance north of Westport, on the west side of Lake Champlain, is a remarkable rock, thirty feet high and half an acre in extent, which is separated from the mountain by a deep cleft twelve to fifteen feet wide. It was called Rock Regio by the Indians, from an Indian chief who was drowned there, and who was believed to have taken up his residence in the water under the rock. He had power over the winds and waves, and to propitiate him the Indians were accustomed to throw gifts to him as they passed in their canoes. Upon the return of De Courcelles's Expedition (q. v.) from the Mohawk in 1666, Arendt Van Corlear accompanied the party. When opposite Split Rock, so said the Indians, he made insulting gestures to the chief in the water, upon which the old Indian raised a sudden wind, upset the canoe, and drowned the celebrated Dutchman for his lack of respect. Split Rock was the boundary between the Mohawks and the Algonquins, and in 1713 it was acknowledged by the Treaty of Utrecht as the limit of English dominions. In 1760 it was fixed as the boundary between New York and Canada. This limit was officially acknowledged as late as 1774, but in the following year the Americans passed it under arms, and won and still hold the territory for seventy-seven miles to the north.

**SPRUCE BEER.** In describing the gathering of General Amherst's forces at the head of Lake George, in 1759, Parkman says: "A frequent employment was the cutting of spruce tops to make spruce beer. This innocent beverage was reputed sovereign against scurvy; and such was the fame of its virtues that a copious supply of West India molasses used in concocting it was thought indispensable to every army or garrison in the wilderness. Throughout this campaign it is repeatedly mentioned in general orders, and the soldiers are promised that they shall have as much as they want, at half-penny a quart."

**STARK, JOHN,** was born at Londonderry, N. H., August 27, 1728, and died at Manchester, N. H., May 8, 1822. He thus lived through the most strenuous period of the Colonial wars, the Revolution, and the War of 1812. In both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary struggles he was an active participant, and during the later years of his life the recipient of an homage and veneration as well earned on the field of battle as that of any soldier in American history.

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Stark first saw active service when he became a lieutenant in Rogers's Rangers in 1755, though he had had much experience in the wilderness before this as a hunter, trapper and pioneer and as a captive for a short period among the St. Francis Indians on the St. Lawrence. Indeed, so quick had he been to exhibit those virtues most admired by the Indians that he was given considerable freedom by his captors, and was finally adopted into the tribe as one of its members.

Throughout the records of the French and Indian War, from 1755 to 1759, Stark's name recurs with unusual frequency, both in the reports of scouting expeditions, and in the almost equally exciting accounts of the fortified camps. It is recorded that the attack of Vaudreuil on Fort William Henry (q. v.), in the early morning of March 18, 1757, was repulsed solely because of the vigilance of Stark. On the eve of St. Patrick's Day Stark had overheard members of an Irish regiment, with which the fort was garrisoned, planning their celebration for the following day. He thereupon issued orders to the sutler that no rum should be given to the Rangers under his command on St. Patrick's Day without his written order. Stark then retired, and instructed his orderly to say to all applicants that his hand was lame and he could issue no orders. The Rangers were thus reluctantly obliged to look on at the celebration of the Irish regiment, and incidentally to mount guard upon the walls of the fort. Anticipating just such a celebration, Vaudreuil had planned his attack for that night. He found the Rangers waiting at the first assault, and Stark among them, all lameness gone from his hand.

On another occasion, in January, 1757, when a party of Rangers had retreated before a superior force of the French and had reached the ice on Lake George, about forty miles from Fort William Henry, Stark volunteered to proceed to the fort on snowshoes and return with sleighs for the wounded. All the preceding day and night he had undergone the most severe exertion, in action and during the retreat. Nevertheless he covered the forty miles to Fort William Henry by evening, and returned to his comrades with sleighs and a reinforcing party early the next morning.

Stark's most memorable service in the Revolution was the defeat of a detachment of British and Hessians under Colonel Baum, which had been sent by Burgoyne from Saratoga to seize supplies located at Bennington. Stark rallied a strong force of volunteers and in a severe engagement defeated and captured the British and Hessian detachment. His defeat of Baum was largely responsible for the

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failure of Burgoyne's Campaign (q. v.). Stark was subsequently appointed a brigadier-general in the Colonial army and was placed in command of the Northern Department, which included Lake George and Lake Champlain, the scene of the memorable exploits of his earlier life.

STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS (1850-94), "the best loved writer of his time," spent several months in 1887-88 at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, making the brave fight for life which he kept up uncomplainingly till the end came in far-away Samoa. The close of one of his most powerful and characteristic novels, "The Master of Ballantrae" (1889), is laid in the country north of Albany. His ballad of Ticonderoga is one of the real literary products of that historic place. (See Campbell, Major Duncan.)

STONE, WILLIAM L. (1792-1844), was a newspaper writer and historian who paid much attention to events and individuals connected with Colonial life and the Revolution; and to him the world is indebted for the truth in regard to many things about which there had been much misstatement. Among his works are: "Border Wars of the American Revolution," "Life of Joseph Brant," "Life of Red Jacket," "Poetry and History of Wyoming," "Uncas and Miantonomah." His only son and namesake (1835), who followed closely in his father's footsteps, delivered the historical address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Saratoga monument, and wrote "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson," "Letters and Journals of Mrs. General Riedesel," "Life and Military Journals of Major-General Riedesel," "Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston," and "Ballads of the Burgoyne Campaign." A tablet to his memory was unveiled by his family at the dedication ceremonies of the monument, in October, 1912.

SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION was dispatched in 1778 to chastise the Senecas and Tories of western New York for their atrocities in the Wyoming Valley. Gen. James Clinton, brother of Governor Clinton, and father of De Witt Clinton, who had been for some time in command at Albany, was ordered to join Sullivan at Tioga Point, on the Susquehanna River. He reached Lake Otsego July 17th, but, finding the outlet too shallow for his purpose, proceeded to dam the water, thereby raising the lake at least two feet. Meantime the brigade remained in Cooperstown till August 8th, when the boats were transferred to the stream, and the invalids, baggage and provisions loaded thereon. The remainder of the soldiers prepared to



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them, and they could not falsify their pledge; that General Herkimer and the rest had joined the Boston people against the King; that Boston people were resolute, but the King would humble them; that the Indians had formerly made war on the whites all united, and now that they were divided, the Indians were not frightened. The Indians raised the war-whoop, but for the time were restrained by Brant. Just then the bright July sun was clouded, and a terrific storm of hail and rain compelled both sides to seek shelter, an omen, as it was thought, of the dire events that soon devastated that unfortunate frontier. Unadilla was a Tory settlement, and suffered from the other side.

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**V**ALE OF TAWASENTHA is Longfellow's Indian name for the valley of the Normanskill, crossed by the Susquehanna Division of the Delaware and Hudson, in Albany county. It was the home of Nawadaha, the sweet singer.

"In the vale of Tawasentha,  
In the green and silent valley,  
By the pleasant water courses  
Dwelt the singer Nawadaha.  
Round about the Indian village  
Spread the meadows and the cornfields,  
And beyond them stood the forest,  
Stood the groves of singing pine trees,  
Green in summer, white in winter,  
Ever sighing, ever singing.

"And the pleasant water courses;  
You could trace them through the valley  
By the rushing in the springtime,  
By the alders in the summer,  
By the white fog in the autumn,  
By the black line in the winter;  
And beside them dwelt the singer,  
In the vale of Tawasentha,  
In the green and silent valley,  
There he sang of Hiawatha,  
Sang the song of Hiawatha."

—Longfellow.

**VAN CORLEAR OR CURLER, ARENDT**, was a Holland pioneer of the Seventeenth Century, who founded Schenectady, made peace with the Indians, and for many years had jurisdiction from Beeren Island, in the Hudson, to the mouth of the Mohawk, controlling nearly a thousand square miles of fur-bearing territory. He was accidentally drowned, at the age of sixty-seven, off Split

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Rock (q. v.), in Lake Champlain, afterward known to the Dutch as Corlear's Lake.

VAN RENSSELAER, GEN. SOLOMON (1774-1852), who is buried in the Rural Cemetery (q. v.), was with "Mad" Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Maumee Rapids, August, 1794, and was shot through the lungs. He refused a litter. "You young dog," exclaimed Wayne, "how are you going?" "I am an officer of the cavalry," was the reply, "and I go on horseback." "You will drop by the road," said Wayne. "If I do, just cover me up, and let me die there." He had his way, rode six miles supported on either side by a dragoon, and lived to lead the attack at Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812, when he was again severely wounded. He was afterwards postmaster at Albany, and served in Congress. His brother Nicholas, a colonel in the Revolution, was despatched by General Gates to carry the news of the surrender of Burgoyne to Albany.

VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND is one of the three in the Hudson at the mouth of the Mohawk, where, in the summer of 1777, General Schuyler cast up fortifications to dispute with Burgoyne the passage of that river, should he ever get that far. The earthworks are visible from the car windows. (See Burgoyne's Campaign, and Hudson River.)

VROOMAN, COL. PETER, commanded the Middle Fort in Schoharie county during Johnson's and Brant's invasion in October, 1780. He was prominent in all the border warfare of this section throughout the Revolution, and was largely responsible for the repulse of the Tory invaders. A monument to his memory was unveiled at the Old Stone Fort (q. v.) on October 17, 1913, by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WARNER, SETH, one of the leaders of the Green Mountain Boys, was born at Roxbury, Conn., May 17, 1743, and died there December 26, 1784. He was second in command at the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, in May, 1775, and was subsequently a colonel of Vermont militia. He performed much valuable service in the Revolution, commanding the rear guard of St. Clair's retreating army at Hubbardton. He was a prominent factor in the Battle of Bennington, which had such disastrous effect upon the fortunes of Burgoyne at Saratoga. A statue of him now stands beside the Battle Monument in the village of Old Bennington.

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**WAR PATH OF THE NATIONS** has been applied by latter-day historians to the old military road built by Gen. Sir William Johnson in 1755 (see Johnson's Expedition), and later in constant use for military purposes throughout the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. It led from Fort Edward to Fort William Henry, and its location practically follows the main streets of Hudson Falls, Glens Falls and Lake George. From Glens Falls to Lake George its course has been marked by the Glens Falls Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Over it have passed the armies of Johnson, Webb, Abercrombie and Amherst; the forces of Dieskau and the flying scouts of Montcalm; the British troops under Burgoyne and Riedesel; the American commands of Arnold, Schuyler, Stark and Gates; and, still later, the troops of Gen. George Izard hurrying to the support of Sackett's Harbor, in the War of 1812. "The Old Indian Road"—old before written history began—it contains the strategic heart of the continent; and while through its portals today there flow only the pulsing throngs of peace, so long as time endures it will rouse a just and martial pride in the breast of every patriotic American.

**WATERVLIET ARSENAL**, where great guns are cast, is one of the chief ordnance factories of the United States Army. Twelve acres were purchased, and the first buildings erected in the first decade of the last century. They stand between the railroad and the river in Watervliet.

**WEBSTER'S TOAST**, as given at the reception to General Lafayette in Albany, July 1, 1825, is as follows: "The ancient and honorable city of Albany, where General Lafayette found his headquarters in 1778, and where men of his principles find good quarters at all times."

**WHITEHALL**, formerly Skenesborough, was founded by Philip Skene, a major in the English Army, who, in 1759, was given a large grant of land on Lake Champlain, which he increased by purchase to about 60,000 acres. He was made governor of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, judge and postmaster, established sawmills and foundries, constructed and sailed vessels on the lake, and opened roads to Albany. His house, situated on William Street, was of stone, thirty by forty feet, two and one-half stories high; and his barn, also of stone, was one hundred and thirty feet long. The keystone of the arched doorway, bearing the letters "P. K. S." and the date "1770," is preserved in the walls of the Baptist Church. In the Revolution he

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and his son acted as guides to Burgoyne from Canada; but when the British evacuated Skenesborough, their commander, General Haldimand, fearing the settlement might be of service to the Americans, ordered it burned, and Colonel Skene saw an invested fortune and the fruits of many years' labor destroyed by his own countrymen. Later he was attainted of treason by the State of New York, and his estate confiscated. So he returned to England where he was given twenty thousand pounds and a life pension. During the War of 1812, the fort and blockhouse at Whitehall were rebuilt by the Americans.

WILKES-BARRE, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, the southern terminus of the Delaware and Hudson, was named after John Wilkes and Col. Isaac Barre, advocates of the Colonists in the British Parliament during and preceding the Revolution. It was settled in 1769, but five years later, during the Pennamite-Yankee War, twenty-three out of twenty-six buildings were burned, and it was rather slow in again getting started. The Wyoming Monument, near-by, marks the site of one of the most sanguinary episodes of the Revolution. (See Wyoming Massacre.)

WILLIAMS MONUMENT, a huge boulder near Lake George, was placed in position in 1854, by graduates of Williams College, to commemorate the founder of that institution, who was instantly killed while at the head of his command, September 8, 1777, in his forty-second year. (See Battle of Lake George.) It is said that, while on his way with twelve hundred New England soldiers to join General Johnson, he had, at Albany, a presentiment of early death, and then and there made a will leaving the most of his property to found a free school at Williamstown, Mass., the funds from which, after accumulation for thirty years, became the foundation of the college.

WILLIAMS MONUMENT, THE DAVID, stands in the yard near the Old Stone Fort (q. v.), in Schoharie. It was erected in 1876, by the State of New York, to commemorate one of the captors of Maj. John André, who was arrested as a spy, September 23, 1780, and hanged October 2 of the same year. So impressed was General Washington with the patriotism of these three men in refusing all bribes offered by André for his release that, although they delivered up their prisoner without claiming any reward, or even leaving their names, Washington sought them out, and on his recommendation Congress presented each with a silver medal bearing on one side the word *Fidelity* and on the other the legend *Vincet amor patriae*.

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Williams also received a pension of \$2,000 a year from the government. After the war he bought a farm in Albany county that had been the property of Daniel Shays, the leader of Shays's Rebellion. In December, 1830, he visited New York by invitation of the Mayor, who gave him a horse, harness and carriage, and the pupils of one of the public schools gave him a silver cup. He died near Livingstonville, August 2, 1831, aged 77.

WING'S FALLS was the original name of Glens Falls, the name being changed, it is said, as a result of a wine supper given by Col. John Glen of Schenectady, quartermaster during the French and Indian and also the Revolutionary Wars.

WINTHROP'S EXPEDITION. Following the Schenectady Massacre (q. v.), which occurred February 8, 1690, and brought the English colonists to a realization of the danger which threatened from the north, Governor Leisler, of the Province of New York, proposed a union of the New York and New England colonies, for the purpose of driving the French from Canada. In furtherance of this plan, he called in New York, in April, the first Colonial Congress that ever assembled in America. It was finally agreed that an army of about eight hundred should be raised, and the number of men to be provided were apportioned among New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Plymouth. Even Maryland to the south promised one hundred. The command was given to Fitz John Winthrop, who was commissioned a major-general for the purpose. He left Hartford, Connecticut, on July 14th, and in seven days (for the country was then almost impassable) arrived in Albany, where the balance of the troops were finally collected. On the 30th of July the advance was begun. The army was small and correspondingly mobile, yet the difficulties which it met in its march northward through the wilderness were well nigh insuperable. We have an accurate account of its progress, drawn from original sources, by Benjamin Clapp Butler, which is of much interest today as a contrast between modern transportation and the laborious progress of Winthrop's little command. The trains of the Delaware and Hudson now leave the old Northeast Gate of Fort Orange (see Albany), and in less than three hours traverse mile by mile the same route that Winthrop's forces, going light, and inured to forest travel, covered so wearisomely in three times that number of days.

"On the 30th the New England troops and the Indians moved up four miles, and encamped upon the flats (Watervliet).

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"August 1. Quartered at Stillwater, 'so named because the water passes so slowly as not to be discovered; while above and below it is disturbed and rageth, as in a great sea, occasioned by rocks and falls therein.'

"August 2d. The General moved forward to Saraghtoga (Schuylerville), about fifty miles from Albany, where was a blockhouse and some Dutch soldiers. At this place, he was joined by Mr. Wessels, recorder of Albany, and a company of the principal gentlemen, volunteers from that city. He here got letters from Maj. Peter Schuyler, the mayor of Albany, who had preceded him with the Dutch troops, to the effect that he was up to the Second Carrying Place (Fort Miller), making canoes for the army. Thus far 'the way had been very good, only four great wading rivers, one of them (the Mohawk) dangerous for both horse and man.'

"August 4th. Divided the provisions, thirty-five cakes of bread to each soldier, besides the pork, and moved up eight miles (to Fort Miller); the Dutch soldiers carrying up their supplies in their birch canoes and the Connecticut troops carrying them on horses. Here 'the water passeth so violently, by reason of the great falls and rocks, that canoes cannot pass, so they were forced to carry their provisions and canoes on their backs, a pretty ways to a passable part of the river.'

"August 5th. The soldiers marched, with their provisions on horses, about eight miles, to the Great Carrying Place (Fort Edward), the Dutch having gone up in their canoes.

"August 6th. The command marched over the Carrying Place twelve miles, to the forks on Wood Creek (Fort Ann). The way was up a continual swamp abounding with tall white pine. The New York companies excited the General's admiration at the vigorous manner in which, and without any repining, they carried their canoes and provisions across upon their backs.

"August 7th. Having sent thirty horses back to Saraghtoga for more provisions, under command of Ensign Thomilson, the General passed down the creek with two files of musketeers, in bark canoes, flanked by the Indians marching by the riverside, commanded by Captain Stanton, to the Hautkill (Whitehall), where he encamped with Major Schuyler and the Mohawk captains, on the north side of Wood Creek.

"On the 9th of August, information came through Captain Johnson, who had been sent to Albany some days since to procure additional supplies of provisions, that the Senecas and other Indians, whom he expected to meet at the Isle La Motte, near the north end of Lake Champlain, had not left their country on account of the small-pox breaking out among them. The expression they used was 'that the Great God had stopt their way.' The small-pox had also broken out in the army, and seriously reduced the available force.

"In the meantime Major Schuyler had sent forward Capt. Sanders Glen with a scouting party of twenty-eight men and

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five Indians (the same one who had been spared at the Schenectady Massacre), who had proceeded as far as 'Ticonderoga,' where he erected some stone breastworks, and had been since the fifth of August waiting for the expedition to come up.

"It was now found that the time was so far spent, the bark would not peel, so no more canoes could be made.

"The provisions were also giving out, and it was ascertained from the commissaries at Albany that no further considerable supply could be forwarded. It was, therefore, on the 15th, resolved in a council of war to return with the army."

Though Winthrop's Expedition was a failure, a portion of his forces, under Captain John Schuyler, of that family which was always at the forefront in the Colonial wars (see Schuyler Family), proceeded on down Lake Champlain, as the army turned back, and delivered the first attack upon Fort La Prairie (q. v.).

WOOD CREEK, which flows into South Bay, at the head of Lake Champlain, was an important portion of the water highway between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson. It was navigable for canoes to a point within eleven miles of the Hudson at Fort Edward. The portage between these two places was known as the Great Carrying Place, and the route was often used by both French and English. Today it lies on the highway between Albany and Montreal, the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad following it mile for mile after leaving Fort Edward. The sluggish waters of the creek flow silently beside the car windows, giving never a hint to travelers and vacationists of the savage war parties and scarcely less relentless military expeditions that once plied its waters.

WYOMING MASSACRE. The beautiful Wyoming Valley, about twenty-one miles long by three wide, through which runs the north branch of the Susquehanna River, was early claimed, under charter rights, by both Connecticut and Pennsylvania, although no attempt was made at settlement till 1763, when the Susquehanna Company, of Connecticut, which had purchased the lands from the Indians about ten years previous, sent out colonists. But in less than twelve months they were all massacred or driven away. In 1768 Pennsylvania also bought the land from the Indians, and established a settlement the year following. About the same time another party arrived from Connecticut, and there was continual strife between the two, till, in 1771, the king confirmed the claim of Connecticut. On the breaking out of the Revolution the eastern settlers, after expelling what few Tories there were in the neighborhood, resolved

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that they would "unanimously join our brethren of Connecticut in the common cause of defending our country." But in 1778 the expelled Tories and an additional white force, with seven hundred Indians, eleven hundred in all, led by John Butler, marched against the settlement. At first the settlers took refuge in the "Forty Fort," near the present Wilkes-Barre, but, on July 3, about all the males (400) sallied forth to attack the invaders, and were disastrously defeated, two-thirds of their number being killed, captured or massacred. The remainder took refuge in the fort, which the next day surrendered. Many prisoners were killed and tortured by Indian squaws, and the sufferings of those who sought to escape were terrible. "Shades of Death" is the name by which a swamp near Wilkes-Barre is known, and where a hundred women perished of fatigue and starvation following the massacre.

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**Y**ANKEE DOODLE. The tune itself is very old, and may have originated either in Holland, France or Spain. It was sung in England in the reign of Charles I, and words were set to it in ridicule of Cromwell:

"Yankee Doodle came to town  
Upon a Kentish pony,  
He stuck a feather in his cap  
Upon a macaroni."

In the summer of 1758, while the British Army, under the unfortunate General Abercrombie, lay encamped in Greenbush, now Rensselaer, on the grounds belonging to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, in anticipation of the march to Crown Point, which ended so disastrously at Fort Ticonderoga, reinforcements, consisting of Continental Militia, arrived from the east. Their uniforms, and the lack thereof, their accoutrements and general appearance afforded much food for mirth among the regulars. Attached to the staff of the commanding general was a musical wit named Dr. Richard Shuckburg, afterwards appointed Secretary of Indian Affairs by Sir William Johnson, and he, with an idea of teasing rather than pleasing, wrote down the notes of the old tune, changing the words slightly, and gave the composition to the chief musician of the Eastern troops as the latest martial music of England. Greatly to his surprise and amusement, it was taken seriously, and the camp rang morning, noon and night with the strains of Yankee Doodle, which, then and there, was unanimously adopted as the favorite air of the Continental Militia, and served as such throughout the Revolution.

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